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GREEN RIVER HOME NURSERY

W. A. SANDEFUR, Proprietor

ROBARDS, KENTUCKY

Henderson County



Propagators and
Importers of All Kinds of
Trees, Nursery Stock, Plants, etc.

Two Wonderful Apples

Description on
opposite page.

The
Famous

Polly
Eades
Apple

(TRADE MARKED)

The Greatest
Apple
Sensation
of the Time



Solid Red Delicious

Truly a Richer Red—Solid Red—Delicious Apple. The Most
Beautiful Apple—Ripens Early—Highest Price.



Richared

You remember the extreme popularity of the common Delicious when first introduced, and its only handicap was color. In the Richared we have the same high quality, shape and size. Delicious coloring all over, solid red, two weeks before the ordinary Delicious is ready to pick and the only distinguishing difference from the familiar Delicious type is its glorious, rich, solid red color, instead of the usual pale striped appearance. Richared is a new type developed from the original parent, all red Delicious apple tree discovered in 1910 among a group of some 400 ordinary Delicious trees in Wenatchee, Washington. Fifteen years of grafting and experimentation brought the Richared to market production first in 1925. Since then it has captured the Delicious markets, the public favor, and the first place as a profit produced for orchardists. The Richared can be picked earlier and kept better and you will have few windfalls. According to government market reports it can be marketed fully two weeks before the common Delicious, bringing fifty cents more per box.

The public is beginning to know that color improves the quality of an apple, in a red variety. Besides the quality of the Richared its beautiful appearance will make the buyers clamor for this new wonder apple, and we are putting it mildly when we say the Richared is the Delicious Supreme. It will be many years before there can be production to meet the demand of the Richared and the growers who are farsighted enough will profit on their investments.

The Polly Eades Apple

It is with great pride and satisfaction that we offer this wonderful apple. Sometimes we feel that we have not done our duty by withholding this grand variety so long. We know that some have become over enthusiastic of a new fruit and afterward the variety proved undesirable, so we have tried to eliminate all possibilities of such in offering this apple. We believe it the duty of every nurseryman, offering a new apple (or fruit of any kind), to thoroughly test it out. Its habit of growth, hardiness, shipping qualities, etc., and if it proves of special merit, then the world should know it. As Emerson says, "If you can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mouse trap than your neighbor, though you live in the woods there will be a beaten path to your door." So it is with the Polly Eades Apple. Wherever it has been grown and fruited it has steadily worked its way to the top of all summer varieties without a single stroke of the pen behind it.

We sell almost as many Polly Eades as all other summer apples combined, so we believe we are only performing a kind deed and a little mission by telling our customers of this splendid apple.

Its Origin—This grand apple was discovered by W. A. Sandefur, Sr., about the year 1884, two and one-half miles east of the town of Robards, in the hills, near the beautiful stream of Green River, in Henderson County, Kentucky. On the farm from which it derives its name, it attracted his attention, and being a practical nurseryman, it appealed to him as a great apple. He had originated some varieties of less merit and had had experience with most all varieties of apples. But the Polly Eades was something unusual in the way of an apple. He at once secured scions from the original tree and began to propagate it under the name of Polly Eades.

Being a seedling of the Old Horse Apple, it possesses all the good qualities of this old variety and many superior ones. As an orchard tree the Polly Eades is faultless. It is a rapid and sturdy grower, bears very young and abundantly. The wood is tough (almost as Wine Sap), and is capable of carrying its heavy loads of fruit which it produces annually. It is a late bloomer and frost resister to a marked degree and attains a tremendous size. It has also proven to be a good pollenizer among other sterile varieties which do not set good crops. It is a non-scab, non-blotch variety requiring very light spraying.

Its Beauty as an Apple—Its clear skin, beautiful shape, proper size, light color blending into a beautiful golden yellow (when fully matured about Aug. 1st), with small transparent spots of a lighter shade, makes it the most beautiful apple ever placed upon a fruit stand.

We and others have exhibited this variety several times at the Kentucky State Fair and horticultural meetings all over the country and have always won the blue ribbon over other varieties as the most beautiful apple shown. It attracts attention of all who see it.

Its Qualities—A mild, sub-acid, with a delicate tartish flavor of aromatic, melting juices, makes the Polly Eades a favorite apple with all housewives for cooking, drying and all culinary purposes.

One of its chief characteristics is the thick peel. When the apple is thoroughly ripe, the peel can be lifted off similarly to the California seedless orange.

As a Shipper—The Polly Eades has no equal. In transportation and handling it is almost equal to the best winter varieties, and in the "court of last resort"—the markets—it brings in many instances double the price of any other summer variety.

Prof. Manval, Idaho's noted orchardist, says he "knows of no opportunity as great as that of growing summer apples, where land is cheap, labor is cheap, and no irrigation. They should be planted by the tens and hundreds of acres, just as the Elberta peach in Georgia."

We put this apple to a rigid test in the summer of 1915, shipping them in barrels over 200 miles to some friend growers. After examination they were shipped back, reaching us in good condition, after being in transit more than two weeks.

We placed some barrels in storage in July and held them until Nov. 15th, then removing them to the residence where they remained in good condi-



Gathering Polly Eades

Note their uniform size, a characteristic of this variety.

THE POLLY EADES APPLE (Continued)

tion until eaten by some friends, fruit growers, Christmas. To whom I exclaimed, "Eat a July apple in January!"

Another storage test was made in 1921 when these apples were placed in storage in July; taken out in September for four days; placed in storage again and kept in good condition until February, 1922. This is one of the most remarkable apples yet introduced.

We have made storage tests of the Polly Eades every year since 1915 and have kept them till mid-winter. We do not recommend this variety to keep like winter varieties, but its storage qualities for a summer variety will enable the grower to have time to orderly market his crop over a longer period and obtain the highest prices.

It ripens after the earlier varieties are gone and before the fall varieties are ready and fills this ripening gap.

Some have asked why we have not roared this apple from coast to coast. We are modest in saying growers who plant the Polly Eades now will cash in on its immense popularity. It is the finest summer variety that has yet been introduced and the greatest find for those who want a commercial summer apple. To protect the interest of the fruit growers we have "Trade Marked" the Polly Eades and you can only obtain the genuine trees from our nursery. Read the indorsements and plant the Polly Eades for sure profit.

Prices of Polly Eades Apple

One-year, 3 feet up, each 40c; fifty \$18.00; hundred.....	\$35.00
Two-year, first class, each \$1.00; fifty \$32.50; hundred.....	\$60.00



A 7-year-old Polly Eades Apple Tree which picked off 3 barrels of fancy apples. Note their uniform size—a characteristic of this variety. This tree received no special attention.

Testimonials

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 15, 1919.

Professor Mathews left specimens of your new apple, the Polly Eades, with me the other day in order that I might sample it. The apple has a beautiful appearance and as it is evidently very early should have a place in our market. I want to thank you for the opportunity of sampling it.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS COOPER,

Dean and Director,

College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky.

A. A. SCHENCK, GROWER OF APPLES,

Hood River, Ore.; Omaha, Neb.

Omaha, Aug. 19, 1919.

My Dear Sir:—I thank you very much for the two beautiful specimens of Polly Eades apple. I did not know that there was so handsome a summer apple of that color.

Can I not obtain from you on the enclosed, information about tree.

Very truly,

A. A. SCHENCK.

The very attractive package of apples of the Polly Eades variety, which you sent me last week was received in good condition and were distributed to Dean Cooper, and Professors Garman, Kinney, Niswonger, Olney and others in accordance with your instructions.

I have been much interested in this apple since I first saw it several years ago, and from all appearances if the fruit is an index of the character of the tree, it seems like a valuable summer variety. The specimens you sent, two months after ripening though still good, have naturally lost something of their original liveliness of flavor, but I would judge its quality at maturity to be excellent. It is certainly a very handsome apple, and from the good reports of it through your section, I believe you have an apple that is worthy of much wider dissemination than it has yet secured.

Thanking you for the opportunity of examining and sampling these apples, I remain

Yours very truly,

C. W. MATHEWS,

Head of Department of Horticulture,

University of Kentucky.

P. S.: Am enclosing a photo I took of some samples of Polly Eades, several years ago (reduced in size).

C. W. M.

Anchorage, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:—At the State Fair last week I saw the plate of "Polly Eades" apples exhibited by you. They were, to my mind, about the best fruit shown.

JOHN F. JOLINE, Jr.

Henderson, Ky., March 26, 1920.

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing herewith check for \$40 covering your account for 100 trees shipped on the 23rd. I have not yet seen the trees though we sent them out this morning, and they are probably being put in the ground today. I have no doubt, however, that they will be highly satisfactory as all of the stock I have heretofore gotten from you has been.

Yours very truly,

WM. H. STITES,

Cashier, Ohio Valley Banking & Trust Co.

HENDERSON COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

To Whom it May Concern:—

We, the committee appointed by the Henderson County Fruit Growers' Association, take pleasure in recommending the Polly Eades as being one of the finest summer apples yet introduced. Those in search of a commercial summer variety will make no mistake in using the Polly Eades. Its beautiful appearance and splendid qualities commends it to a place in every home or commercial orchard. We believe the fruit growers will be helped by the introduction of this splendid apple. This variety has been successfully grown in this section for years and deserves a wider dissemination, and the originator, Mr. Sandefur, is making no extravagant claims for it.

Committee: C. F. KLEIDERER,
W. F. AGNEW,
W. H. STITES,
C. L. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF
STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.
OFFICE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 20, 1912.

Mr. W. A. Sandefur, Robards, Kentucky.

Dear Sir: If you have any good specimens of the Polly Eades apple to spare, I should esteem it a favor if you could wrap carefully and send me in a small box, so that I can have a photograph made. I have been pleased with its appearance when exhibited at several of our fairs and would like to give it a notice in some of our agricultural papers.

Yours very truly,

H. GARMAN, State Entomologist.

KENTUCKY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

After years of experience the Polly Eades apple is undoubtedly entitled to "top place" for the period at which it ripens. It has good size, splendid appearance and an apple that meets all the requirements of culinary uses.

Polly Eades is remarkable in one respect over any apple I have ever seen, namely in its improvement in looks after harvesting. No apple of summer, fall or winter variety carries as beautiful waxy a finish after harvesting, and as a consequence, improves in appearance rather than loses, as most apples do. In addition to these qualities, Polly Eades comes into production as early as the best, and is a splendid polinizer, consequently is highly desirable for interplanting with such varieties as Winesap, Stayman Winesap, Black Twig and other varieties not self fertile.

I have no hesitancy in stating that it is my opinion no grower makes a mistake in planting some Polly Eades.

BEN E. NILES,
Sec'y, Kentucky State Horticultural Society.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME
ECONOMICS

State of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky., Dec. 20, 1932.

Mr. W. A. Sandefur,
Green River Home Nursery,
Robards, Kentucky.
Dear Mr. Sandefur:

The Polly Eades is a Maiden Blush with more blush, more size, and far less susceptible to blotch. As I have observed it, it bears early in life, bears annual crops, and although slightly susceptible to blight, this apparently is now being controlled satisfactorily with weak Bordeaux when in full bloom.

I will write you about my peach trees and nectarines during the Holidays.

Very truly yours,
W. W. MAGILL,
Field Agent in Horticulture.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION

Lafayette, Indiana, June 4, 1930.

W. A. Sandefur,
Robards, Kentucky.

Gentlemen: Yesterday much to my surprise a nice package of Polly Eades apples appeared in my office from our cold storage. Evidently this package had come in for me during the month of January while I was in Florida and had been so safely put away that no one found it on my return. You will be interested to know that none of this fruit showed any decay and was beautiful in appearance but, of course, the quality and texture was gone, as you would normally expect of an apple which has a season of consumption around September and October as the latest. I want to thank you very much for giving me the privilege of seeing this fruit and I hope to see you at the Kentucky State Fair this fall where I expect to judge the fruit exhibits.

Very truly yours,
C. L. BURKHOLDER,
Assistant Chief in Horticulture.

Note.—The above letter refers to a box of Polly Eades apples sent to Professor Burkholder on February 1st that had been in storage since July of 1929, and overlooked till the above date of June, 1930. Some record for a summer apple, don't you think?

PURDUE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION

Lafayette, Indiana, Feb. 1, 1930.

W. A. Sandefur,
Green River Home Nursery,
Robards, Kentucky.

Dear Sir: On my return to Lafayette today I find your letter regarding the Polly Eades apple. It happens that day before yesterday at Lexington, Kentucky, I was present at a little meeting of growers and extension men in which this particular variety came up for discussion and was very favorably commented upon. Mr. McCown, our own Extension Pomologist, has been very favorably impressed with the variety also. There have been very few commercial plantings of apples which ripen at that season in Indiana but this past season has resulted in a keen interest because of the extremely high prices of good apples ripening at that season. I, personally, have seen the apple growing at the old Kleiderer orchard at Henderson, also at the Barrett orchard. It seems to have a very desirable habit of bearing annually and to me is much more attractive than Maiden Blush. Professor Magill tells me that it is not susceptible to apple blotch as that variety. I am referring your letter and catalog to Mr. McCown, as he will undoubtedly have questions arise in his special meetings regarding an apple variety for this season and may be able to refer some buyers to you.

Very truly yours,
C. L. BURKHOLDER,
Assistant Chief in Horticulture.

KENTUCKY CARDINAL ORCHARDS
GROWERS AND PACKERS
PEACHES AND APPLES

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 5, 1932.

Mr. W. A. Sandefur, Robards, Ky.
Dear Mr. Sandefur:

Our experience with the Polly Eades apple continues extremely favorable. This is certainly the most regular bearer of large size uniform fruit we have ever known, and seems to have established a place in the market which is making it uniformly profitable. We feel that this apple does have a bright future.

Yours very truly,
FRANK T. STREET, Manager.



At Kentucky State Fair. Our THIRD First Prize Exhibit out of three years with 26 other Blues out of 27 entries. Note the Silver Cup. From this class of trees come the nursery stock we sell.



W. A. SANDEFUR

It is not my picture I am trying to display, but to let you have a glimpse of the man with whom you are going to deal, and will take a personal interest in your order. You are not interested in how handsome or homely I am, but in the good trees, shrubs and plants that we sell. Seasons go by, for five, ten, or fifteen years, we must wait, Nature cannot be hurried. We must wait for the gentle rains of spring, the warm sun of summer, and the protecting snows of winter. Patience must be a virtue with a successful nurseryman, and these years of study are for our customers' benefit, and if I only had two words to leave with you they would be Honesty and Service.

W. A. SANDEFUR, *Proprietor.*

It's Not a Home Until It's Planted To Our Friends and Customers:

We wish to thank our friends and customers for their past and liberal patronage and hope our transactions have been such as to merit a continuance of same. To those who have never dealt with us, we wish to say our nursery was established in 1860, extending over a period of nearly three-quarters of a century and two generations of nurserymen. We have never made any great financial extensions, yet we feel proud of the hundreds of orchards that speak of the quality of our trees, and homes that have been made beautiful with our ornamental plants. Orchards that have stood the test, a test that has meant success and profit to the tree buyer, and home grounds that have meant pleasure and contentment as well as profit to those who have bought our ornamentals. We enjoy the patronage and confidence of the best orchardists and home owners of this section and are proud of our record at home as well as abroad.

We have endeavored to keep but one thought in mind and that was to build our reputation and business on square dealing and giving our customers what they bought. To this end our efforts have been crowned with success. A fertile land and a supply of seed is not enough, there must be the skill that comes from years of prying into the secrets of nature—and above all, a love for living things. We learn a little each year, and despite the reductions in our prices, the quality of our stock is better than ever before.

We wish to drop a word of warning: There is a great slashing of prices, and a lot of worthless nursery stock is being thrown on the market, much of which should go to the brush pile. A few cents per tree or shrub saved in your purchase may mean much disappointment when your trees come into bearing and your ornamentals into bloom. There is a great downward trend in the prices of most all farm commodities, but the purchasing power of the fruit grower still remains about one-third more than any other class of producers. Since the publication of our last book, we have added many worthwhile fruits and ornamentals and believe it will be highly profitable for you to study the following pages carefully.

The healthful, melting, and honied fruits that we offer can be plucked right from your own trees and plants and enjoyed throughout the year. And the beautiful ornamental shrubbery that will add charm, dignity, and contentment with that friendly welcome that turns a house into a home and adds value to your property. Every season that you let planting go by is a loss.

It would be a great pleasure for the writer of this book to meet every friend and customer, and if there is anything not in this catalogue that you wish to know, write us fully. We hope to build the future upon the foundation of the past and rely upon your support for its continuance, and knowing the truth of our slogan when we say—

“IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED”

GREEN RIVER HOME NURSERY

W. A. Sandefur, Proprietor

Robards, Kentucky

Our Methods and Varieties

The foundation and future possibilities of your orchard depends largely upon the selection of good trees. Trees that "Bear Fruit" occupy no more space nor require any more attention than the "other kind."

The chief reason for so many "loafer" or unprofitable trees in your orchard can be summed up in the few words "careless selection of scions." Some may differ from us, but we will not fall out with them. We know that soil, climate, location and other things that go to make up environment, have something to do with it, but orchard failures have been largely due to the haphazard method of cutting scions from indiscriminate trees.

We see in other professions that people select, in case of sickness, the best doctor; in case of trouble, the best lawyer; in case of machinery, the best mechanic; in building a house, the best architect; when we consider now the care we use in those other professions, what care should we not use in the selection of nursery stock upon which very often depends the welfare of our families. The very closest attention is paid to our varieties. We propagate our trees from bearing trees. We mark the trees during fruiting season, that produce the best quantity and quality of fruit and then secure our scions from the most desirable trees, of known strains; by keeping a close record of our trees gives us a greater knowledge of the fruiting prepotency of the trees we sell. This is far more expensive than the methods generally used, cutting from indiscriminate trees; it places a guarantee of genuineness on every tree. It is by this method that we believe we are producing the best strains of the varieties that we grow that are making our county and state famous.

We are producing trees not to meet low competitive prices, but "Particular Trees for Particular People." Let us say we have had continuously before us the best books on the subject, and with a wide experience of our own, together with the opinion of different orchardists, the fruit districts investigation, Washington, D. C., the State experiment stations and the best authorities as to the adaptability and characteristics of different varieties.

NO AGENTS—This catalogue is our only salesman; we have no agents. By buying direct from us you save the commission that goes to the agent or dealer (usually 50 per cent), and you will get better trees. There is also less possibility of mistakes in our "From Nursery to Planter" plan. We want our customers satisfied and we want no one between us and them, and have chosen this way.

Robards being a small town, many of our employees own their homes, and have been with us over a period of years and take a personal interest and pride in the success of our business, and are skilled in their work. During our busy season we give employment to many of the town's inhabitants.

LOCATION—We are located in the midst of the best apple producing section of Kentucky. Our soil is a strong, high loam, underlaid with a heavy clay subsoil, the most desirable land to grow strong, vigorous trees of healthy, clean roots, with well matured wood. Our land is well adapted to most of the varieties and we have a reputation of producing the finest quality of Winesaps in the United States. Our home is among our trees, where we have access to an orchard of most of the varieties we grow, and are also trying to acquaint ourselves with their different characteristics in other sections. We enjoy the work, and it is here that we are trying to grow the best trees that soil, climate and scientific methods can produce.

SHIPPING AND PACKING—We have a splendid shipping point, as we are on the L. & N. R. R., half way between Madisonville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., and 12 miles south of Henderson, Ky., where we can get in connection with several of the railroads. We pack in the best possible manner using damp straw, excelsior and moss. We use heavy burlapped bales and paper lined boxes to prevent stock from freezing or drying out. Our stock is packed to reach the most distant point in good condition. All points within 50 miles we deliver by truck if the order is large enough.

IN ORDERING please state how you want shipment made, express or freight. Small trees and plants in small lots may be sent by parcel post. We pack free when cash accompanies order; otherwise the cost of time and material will be added. When by parcel post include postage.

OUR SEASON OPENS about Oct. 15th and continues until April 15th. During December, January and February it is sometimes too cold, but if the weather is mild, planting may continue uninterruptedly.

EARLY ORDERS will be a great help to us in getting your shipment off at the proper time. It will not cost you any more to order early, and we like to have plenty of time in getting our your stock. However, we are prepared to take care of "rush" orders, as we are within a three-minute walk of the freight office. But it is much better for you to have the stock several days before your land is prepared, than to wait until you want to plant.

WHEN TREES ARRIVE unpack at once and dip roots in thin mud. If you cannot plant immediately, cover roots well with earth or place in a cool cellar and keep moist. However, should the bale or box be frozen upon arrival, place in cellar or cover with earth until thawed out. They will not be injured if handled as above.

IN PLANTING the holes should be of ample size to admit roots without cramping. All broken roots should be cut off smooth. Set the tree two or three inches deeper than it grew in nursery. Throw in some dirt and tread it firmly; repeat until the hole is full; be careful to leave no air pockets. Incline the tree toward the source of the prevailing winds (this section, southwest). If planting is done in fall, bank about 6 inches of earth up around the tree to prevent the wind, during blustery weather when ground is soft, from dislodging the tree; also this prevents roots from freezing during winter. Pull this mound away in spring.

PRUNING—Pruning should be started just after the trees are planted. If one year trees, cut off the whip at the desired height (24 to 30 inches from ground). If two year, three to five branches left to form an evenly balanced head and then shorten the remaining limbs about half their length. Prune yearly afterward and keep all crossed limbs cut out and keep heads open to admit a free circulation of air and sun.

OUR GUARANTEE—We do not guarantee trees to grow, as some get comparatively a perfect stand, while others through negligence or mismanagement are a complete failure. Success is usually with the planter. However, we guarantee them to be in good condition when received and shall be pleased to replace or refund when otherwise, if notified when opened upon arrival. If not, then our responsibility ceases. We exercise the greatest care and diligence to have our stock true to name, but if error should occur, it is mutually agreed that we are not responsible for more than the purchase price.

An orchard should be planted on ground sloping to the north or west, preferably. Thorough cultivation should be given. Potatoes, vegetables and small fruits may be grown among the trees for a year or two, thus keeping the orchard in good cultivation, and harvesting a paying crop. If the land is thin, cow pease, soy beans, vetch and other soil-improving crops, should be grown.

SPRAYING—This subject is far too large and important to be intelligently treated in our limited space. We will gladly give information on matters relative to spraying and all other matters pertaining to fruit-growing, as we can succeed only by your success.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING vary; the better the soil the greater the distance. However, they are about as follows:

	Old or Square Method Trees per acre	New or Triangular Method Trees per acre
Apples, 30 ft. each way.....	49	58
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, 20 to 25 ft. each way.....	70	90
Grapes, 8x8 feet.....	680	785

COME TO SEE US—Visitors are always welcome and we will be glad to receive you anytime. Of course we are usually busy during shipping season and the ideal time to come is early summer when most of the shrubs are in bloom. We do not have a show place, but there is always something interesting to see in our nursery, this new shrub or that interesting Evergreen. Often, too, you may find a variety that you so far have failed to see and can select the plants you want.

HOW TO REACH OUR PLACE—If by train, we are within five minutes' walk of the depot. Motorist taking Highway No. 41 going south, turn off highway to left, approximately half way between Cairo and Poole at sign. If going north, turn to right. Drive straight to Robards. If traveling route No. 60 or beyond Henderson, take Noblie Pike at Weaverton, south to Anthoston and on to Robards.

LANDSCAPE SERVICE—Our object is to help you make your home a more attractive place set in a scene of Nature's beauty. To make your orchard more fruitful and profitable. You may know how you want your home to look, but are confused as to how to arrange your planting to get these results. We will be glad to send a representative to give you personal assistance in planning, selecting and advice on planting, or we can take care of your planting in its entirety.

You may send drawings, showing the size of your lot, let us know the exposure of your residence. Kodak pictures of houses help materially. Indicate the amount you wish to spend, also the type of planting you desire, whether Evergreens, shrubs, or both. We will make you up a plan. We have no desire to make money out of planning or designing, but request a deposit of Five (\$5.00) Dollars, as some take advantage and place the order elsewhere after we have spent considerable time. When your order is placed for nursery stock the depcsit applies on the purchase. This does not apply to small plantings where little time is required. Planting with a purpose, from a carefully worked out plan, gives you effects that are the most attractive and successful. We will be glad to serve you.

Apples---King of Fruits

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is a truism hoary with age. The man who first uttered it had probably never heard of mineral salts. He certainly knew nothing of vitamins, for when men first learned through their simple observations of health promoting qualities of the apple, the term "vitamin" had not yet been started. It was a time long since forgotten before x-rays or stomach pumps or vaccination had yet been invented, when corner drug stores were few and far between and doctors could not be reached by telephone, that someone ob-

served that those who ate freely of apples were singularly free from the diseases that beset their fellow men.

Popular choice places the apple at the head of the list of all our fruits, about one-third of the entire amount of fruit eaten being apples. Still the average daily consumption is less than three ounces. Millions of people scarcely even touch an apple for weeks at a time. Their consumption of other fruits is correspondingly low. It is plain that the people of this country could with benefit, increase their consumption of apples six times and their consumption of all other fruits three times, and still have a capacity for more fruit.

We are striving hard to grow only the best varieties and find ourselves each year reducing the number of untried kinds to the more dependable standbys. Some recent additions of great importance is the Polly Eades, illustrated in color. Here is an apple out of the experimental stage, a beautiful apple, sure bearer and any grower wanting a commercial summer variety will make money to use it.

The Turley and Yellow Delicious are dependable new varieties and the Richared is a solid red improved Delicious, coloring up two weeks earlier than the common variety. Our trees will please the most exacting customer.

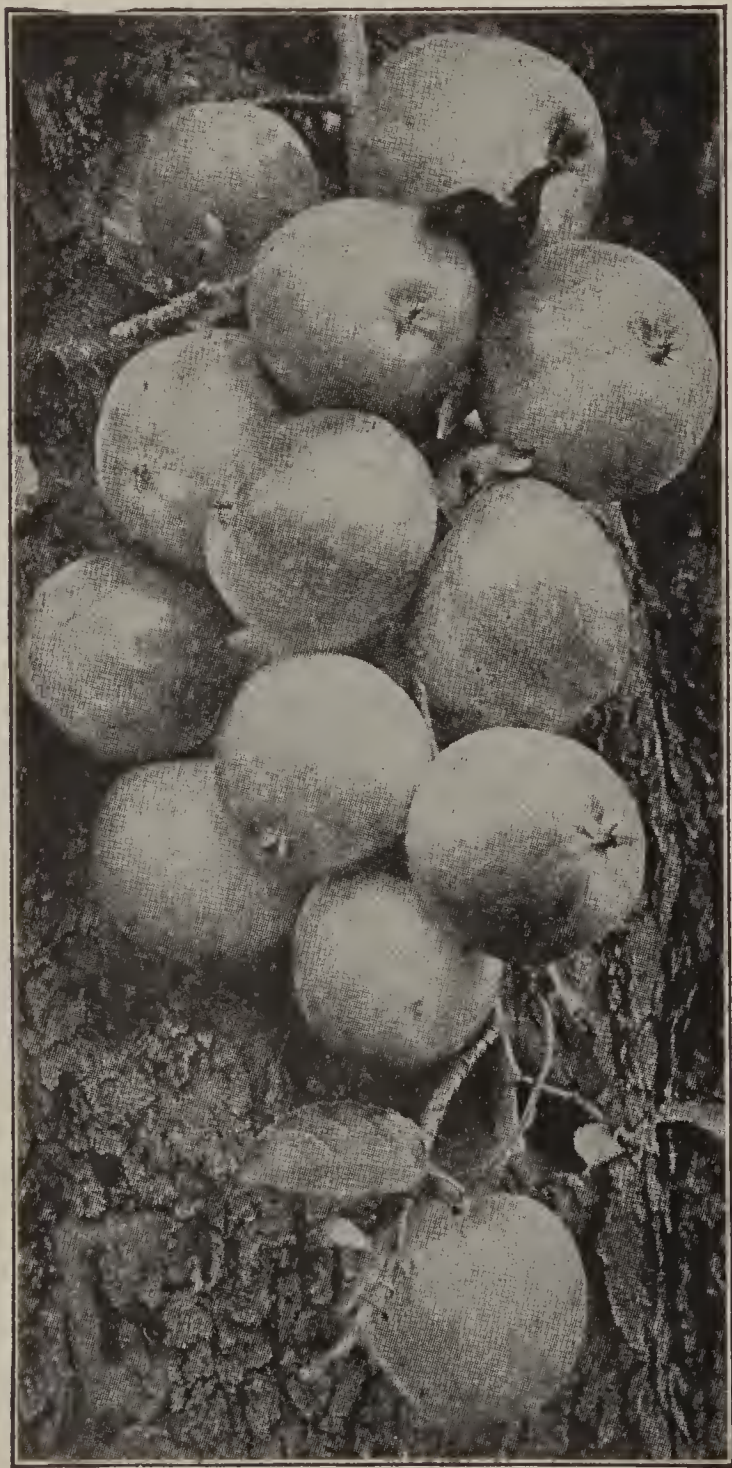
Early Apples

Yellow Transparent. Probably the most popular of all of the Russian varieties; it is a rich, almost yellow, with a faint blush on the sun-exposed side; the flesh is melting, juicy, sub-acid; good in quality; the tree is hardy, very upright, comes into bearing young and bears every year. This sort will probably blight less than any of the Russians. August.

Early Harvest. An old, well-known, pale waxy-yellow apple, with an occasional faint blush; tender flesh, brisk sub-acid and a favorite with many. It is nearly round, somewhat flattened; the tree is healthy and strong growing and bears good crops. July.

Summer Pearmain. Greenish yellow, striped red. A late summer apple, ripening over a long period. Of high quality.

Maiden Blush. Large, flat, pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. An erect grower and a good bearer. Valuable for market. September and October.



Yellow Transparent

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GROWING ONE-YEAR TREES

Red June. Tree moderate size, upright grower, bears early. Fruit of medium size, rather oblong; color dark red, and flesh white.

Summer Queen. Fruit medium to large; form roundish conical, somewhat angular; skin yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with mixed red; flesh whitish yellow, sometimes with tinge of pink, firm, aromatic, juicy, sub-acid. Tree moderate grower, rather spreading habit and productive, yielding good crops almost annually. August and September.

Horse. Large, varying from oblate to round; ribbed; yellow, stalk short; cavity and basin shallow; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, productive, valued at the South and West as a summer cooking and drying apple.

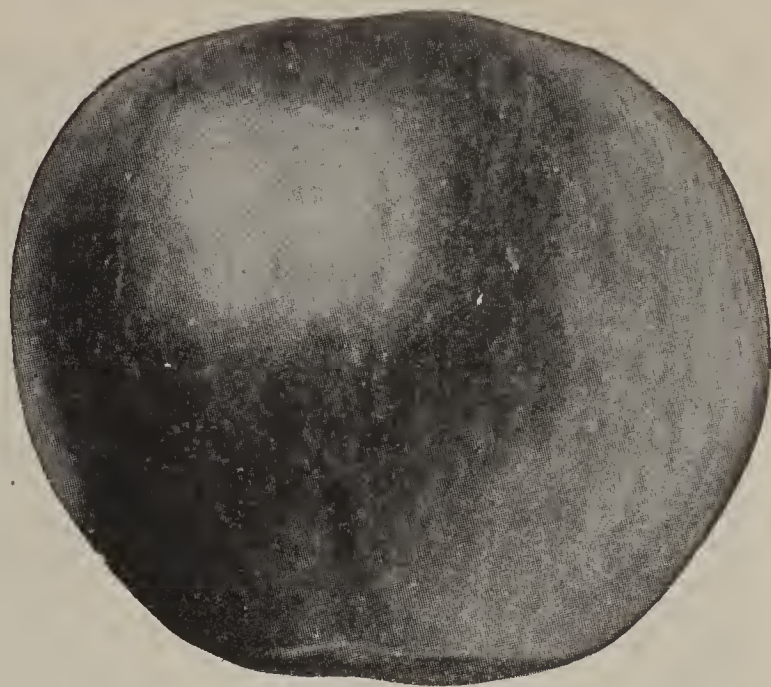
Fall and Winter Varieties

Fall Queen. Fruit of medium size and very attractive bright red color. Form oblate, a little inclined to conical; skin thin, tough, smooth, yellow, mottled, washed and nearly covered with deep bright red. Tree large, vigorous, with long, slender branches. Flesh white, often stained with red; firm, moderately fine, a little tough, juicy, slightly sub-acid. October to early winter.

Fall Pippin. Sour. Greenish yellow, not striped. Fruit large, roundish oblong. Skin greenish, becoming a high, rich yellow when



Grimes Golden



Rome Beauty

ripe. Flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, and with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a good grower and moderate bearer. Excellent for cooking. A fine fruit, and succeeds in nearly all sections. October to December.

Grimes Golden. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow, not striped. Fruit is above medium size, round or slightly oblong. Skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled with large russet dots. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, rich and juicy, and with a mild sub-acid flavor. It succeeds over a large extent of country, and endures a severe cold without injury. December to February. Grimes is recognized as one of the best pollenizers among other varieties. Plant the Double Worked Grimes.

Rome Beauty. Red, striped. Fruit large, roundish, very slightly conical. Skin mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy of good quality. Ripens early in winter. November to February.

Ben Davis. Red striped. Fruit large, roundish, sometimes conical, smooth. Skin striped red on yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a mild, good but not rich, sub-acid flavor. A very popular apple, and is much planted for market, as it commands a high price, and is suitable because of its young bearing qualities. Keeps till mid-winter or later. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig. The tree is a strong grower, a regular abundant bearer. A good winter apple; deep red; sub-acid, very high flavored.

Turley. Said to be an improved Stayman originated in Indiana near Vincennes. Recommended by the Indiana Horticultural Society. Colors all over a deep red. Shape and size that of Stayman. Does not crack nor scald in storage; quality good, similar to Stayman. We regard it very highly here in our orchard and prefer it to Stayman.

OUR FRUIT TREES WILL NOT LOAF IN YOUR ORCHARD



We practice what we preach by having a commercial orchard that contains every variety in bearing that we propagate in our nursery from which we select our scion wood.

Yellow Delicious. Similar in size and shape to the common red Delicious; not quite so pointed, more acid in flavor, fine quality; good keeper if allowed to ripen well. An extremely early and heavy bearer. Does not scab or blotch easily, and needs light spraying. We have bearing trees to secure our scion wood from and our trees of this variety are genuine Yellow Delicious.

Paducah. Here is one of the most beautiful early fall apples we have ever seen, ripening about Sept. 1-10. Perhaps a seedling of the Rome Beauty, originating near Paducah, Kentucky, several years ago. Shape similar to Rome, deep red with splashes and stripes coloring well all over. Quality good and a regular and heavy bearer. Many of our growers are interested in this variety and are planting heavy where there is a demand for an early, red colored, dependable, fall variety of high quality.



Delicious

Red Roman Beauty. An improved strain of Roman Beauty with the introduction of a beautiful solid red color. A late bloomer, it starts bearing young and may be depended upon for a generous crop each year.

Arkansas Black. An Arkansas apple, resembling the Winesap, only larger; medium size, dark red, flesh yellow, firm and crisp; sub-acid. Recommended as a long-keeping market apple for the Middle, Southern and Western states. December to May.

Winesap. One of the oldest and most popular American apples, medium size, handsome, dark red; rich pleasing flavor; firm, good shipper and one of the best keepers. Well known on all markets, where it commands top prices. November to May.

Stayman Winesap. A seedling of Winesap, originating at Leavenworth, Kan., with the late Dr. J. Stayman. Dark rich red, indistinctly striped. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, juicy and very tender; rich sub-acid; quality the very best. Tree a stronger grower than Winesap; a drouth resister, and will thrive on most any soil. A more regular bearer than Winesap, hangs longer, and keeps fully as well, and in quality is far superior. Should go into every orchard.

Jonathan. A brilliant dark red apple of excellent quality; tender, spicy, rich and juicy. It is excellent for home use and always brings the highest prices on the market. It is one of the most popular varieties for commercial planting. October to March.

Delicious. A very large, beautiful, and as named, a very delicious apple. Tree rather upright. Crisp, very juicy, good keeper. Cooks easily and requires no sugar. It is an "all-purpose" apple. A king commercially. Fine for dessert. There are many good apples, but if you want the best you want Delicious.

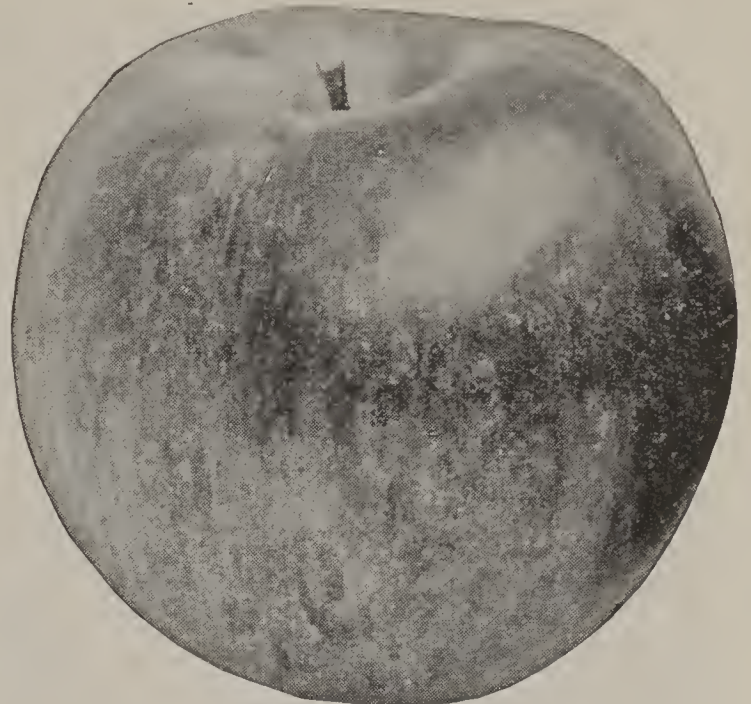
WINESAP ONE OF THE LEADING COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

Crab Apples

Sugar. Tree a medium grower, an annual bearer, apples of medium size, red splashed over green; a delightful eating apple, and splendid keeper; fine for cider; not generally known.

Hyslop. Tree a moderate grower, making a beautiful shaped and thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

Whitney. Largest of all crabs; greenish, striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Season, last of August.



Stayman Winesap



*Thirty acres of
blossoms
make a
gorgeous
sight*

TWO REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROPAGATION OF APPLE TREES, FOR THE WIDE AWAKE FRUIT GROWER

Spy Rooted Trees

These trees are grown on Northern spy roots which makes them resistant against root rot, aphid and crown gall. If you have lost trees from root rot, use our spy rooted trees for replants. Their resistance to root rot will insure you of much longer lived trees. Experiments show it is useless to replant trees that have died of root rot, with standard rooted trees. For a number of years there has been a demand for apple trees propagated on stocks resistant to root rot and other fungus diseases. We, as well as a number of the experiment stations, have been experimenting with stocks carrying these qualities and we have found that the Northern Spy stock had such qualities we are now propagating them, using a process which makes it practical to grow and handle them. Unfortunately only the most progressive fruit growers know about spy rooted trees. Spy rooted trees have now been sufficiently tested to make sure of their value and the necessity of using them especially as replants.

Write for further information.

Double Worked Grimes

Increase the life of your Grimes by planting double worked trees.

For a number of years we have known the weakness of this valuable variety and its susceptibility to collar-rot, which attacks the trees near the ground, causing it to die when it is at its most productive age. For several years we have been propagating our Grimes on Hardy Northern Spy stock grown from grafts planted deep enough to force out roots on the Spy stock, making them resistant to collar-rot disease, and thereby prolonging the life of the tree. This disease renders the commonly propagated Grimes almost useless to plant. Grimes is one of the most profitable fall and early winter sorts, and has been one of the best money makers for the growers of this section and the middle-west. You can now plant our Double Worked Grimes with safety. Beware of the commonly grown Grimes or so-called Double Worked trees. After years of experimentation we believe our method to be the most practical, scientific and reliable of any of the known methods of double working trees.

Select Peaches



Belle of Georgia

Every one loves a luscious peach, and nearly all who own land can grow them if they will, and while we would be glad to see from one to a dozen peach trees in every family garden, we fully realize that happy day is yet a long way off, and therefore there is a great money making opening for commercial peach growing in a small way and around every center of population. The little home market orchard may have fifty, a hundred, or five hundred trees, depending on surrounding population and should be planted with varieties suitable to climate and covering the season from earliest to latest ripening.

Red Bird Cling. Very early; bright glowing red on a background of creamy white; flesh firm; an ideal shipper. Strikingly handsome, as large as Elberta and the first big peach that is ready for market. These big peaches bring prices that are almost unbelievable. A sensation everywhere.

Alexander. Large, sometimes measuring eight inches in circumference; nearly round; deep maroon, covered with rich tints of crimson; flesh white, juicy, vinous and firm, adhering slightly to the stone. Should remain on tree until fully ripe. Last of June.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautiful of all early peaches; it is covered with light and dark crimson, shaded with yellow; the flesh is white, juicy and good, and parts clean from the seed when fully ripe. Ripens with the Alexander.

Carman. Large, oblong, pale yellow with deep blush; flesh tender, juicy and of fine flavor; very hardy and heavy bearer. Semi-cling. August.

Slappey. Very hardy; handsome, yellow fruit; free of rot, and keeps splendidly; excellent flavor. Free. This is the largest and finest extra early yellow.

Hiley. (Early Belle). One of the finest shippers among early sorts, and a long keeper. Large, white and highly colored on sun-exposed side; one of the real good things in peaches and should be planted extensively. Commercially it is proving one of the most profitable. June 25 to July 4.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

Elberta. The great market peach of the Southwest; it is perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all-round peach; color lemon yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous. A good shipping peach. Free.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, rich, sweet, luscious; free. August.

Crawford's Late. Very hardy, large, yellow, sweet; free. September.

Old Mixon Free. Red. Flesh light. Fruit large, roundish, slightly oval, one side swollen. Flesh light color and deep red at stone; tender, rich, excellent. Skin pale, yellowish white, marbled with red, and with a deep red cheek when fully exposed. Succeeds well in all localities. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored. A favorite cling-stone. August.

J. H. Hale. Large, yellow free-stone; small pit; of excellent quality. Has no fuzz and regarded as best commercial variety. Ripens with Elberta.

Early Elberta. Large, yellow free-stone. Better than Elberta, without bitter twang; heavy bearer, and fine shipper. Ripens a few days before Elberta.

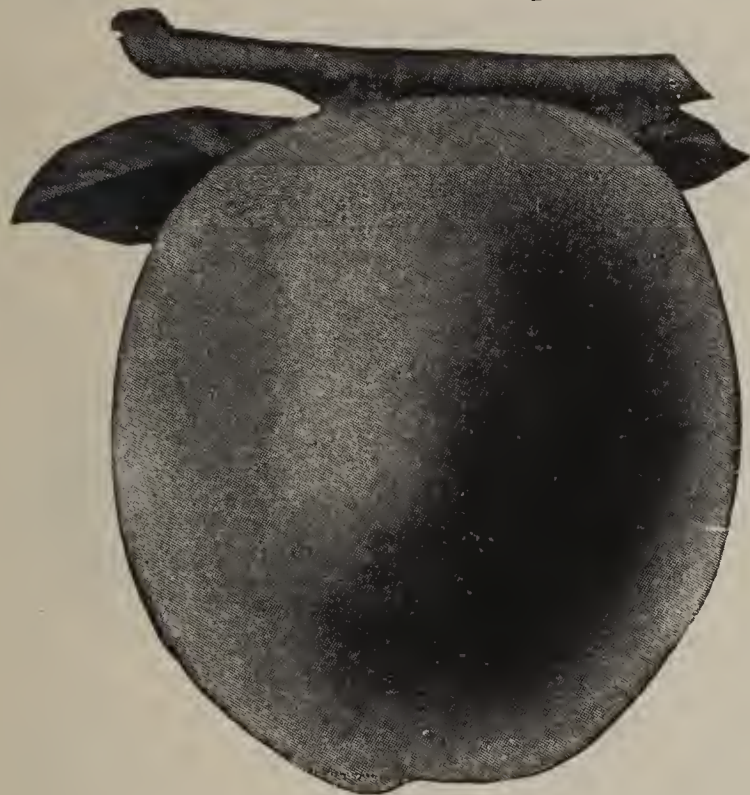
Chinese Cling. A favorite peach in the South. Large size, oblong; the skin is creamy white, with faint flashes of red. August.

Stump-the-World. Large, roundish, skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, highly flavored. Free. End of August.

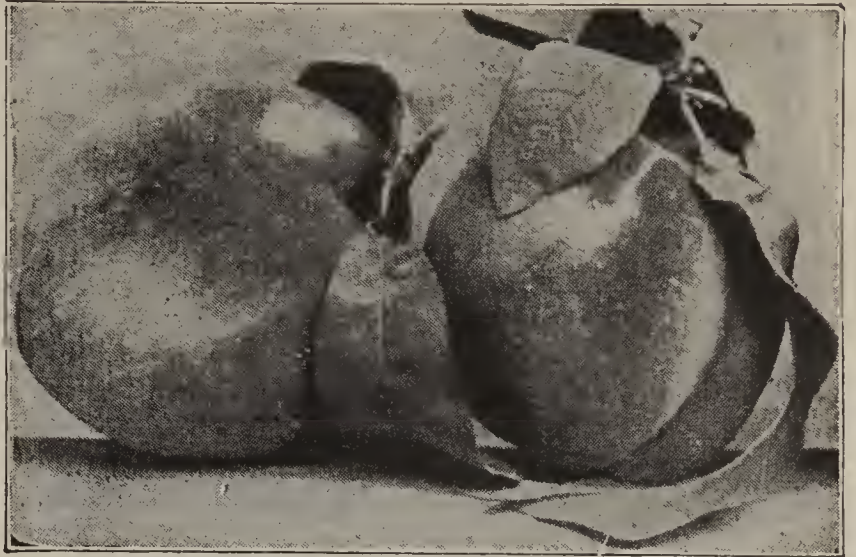
Champion. White free-stone. Delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, skin creamy white with red cheeks, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, early, largest size and highly flavored. Middle of August.

Heath Cling. Large, white peach, slightly tinged red; standard of quality among cling peaches. A favorite with housewives; we recommend its planting for home use. Ripens about September 15th.

Salway. A rather large, roundish yellow freestone, with a deep marbled brownish cheek; the flesh is yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A late, showy market variety of English origin. Last of September.



South Haven



Carman

Henrietta. Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. Cling. September 20th.

South Haven (Yellow Free). Fruit large, round and of uniform size. Color deep yellow with red cheek. Very hardy. Ripens about a week ahead of Elberta. A good commercial sort.

The Golden Jubilee Peach. A second generation seedling of Elberta and Greensboro. It is similar to Elberta in tree habit and form and appearance of fruit. It is essentially an extra early Elberta. The quality has been fully equal to, if not better than Elberta. It has been successfully fruited at the Kentucky Experiment Station with a light crop at three years old and a good crop at four years old. Kentucky ripening dates are from July 20th to August 1st, according to different locations. It is as hardy as Elberta. It is yellow flesh and freestone. Here is a promising new variety.

Delicious Pears

Let us grow more pears. Let us grow good ones only. People can not buy such a variety and luxury of fine flavors, honeyed sweetness, tropical spicings and refreshing acids done up in any other form as comes in the shape of well grown pears of the better varieties. The pear will thrive on many kinds of soil and will bear profitable crops on a shallow soil with an impervious sub-soil, where most other trees would fail; but does best on a loose, strong clay soil.

Early Harvest. Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

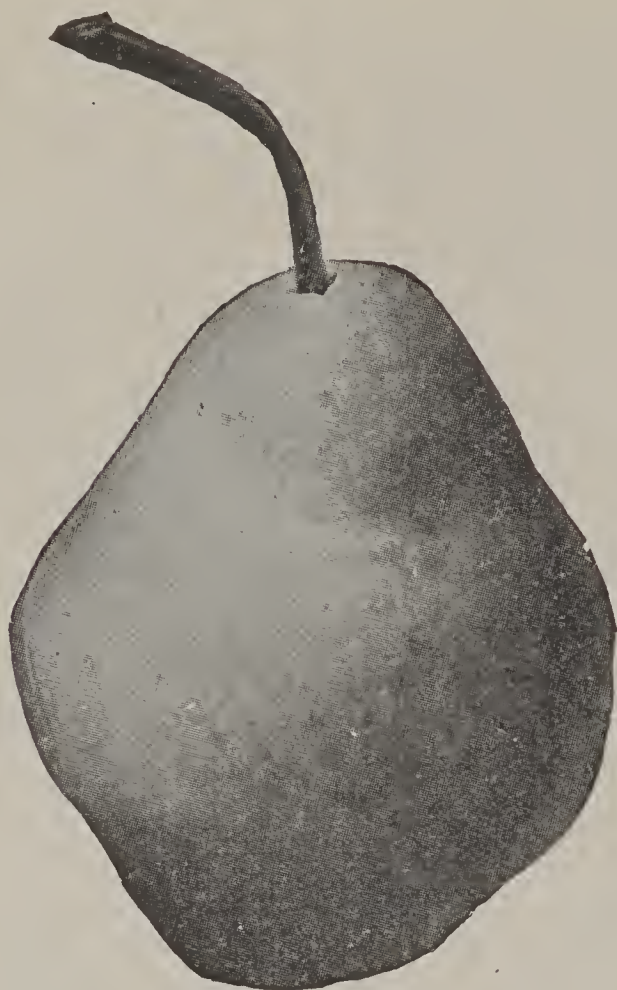
Bartlett. The best known and most popular of all. An early, abundant bearer, of superior quality.

Clapp's Favorite. A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier, and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive.

Flemish Beauty. Pale yellow and brown with large spots of russet; excellent flavor. Tree healthy, vigorous, fruitful, hardy and long-lived. One of the best. September.

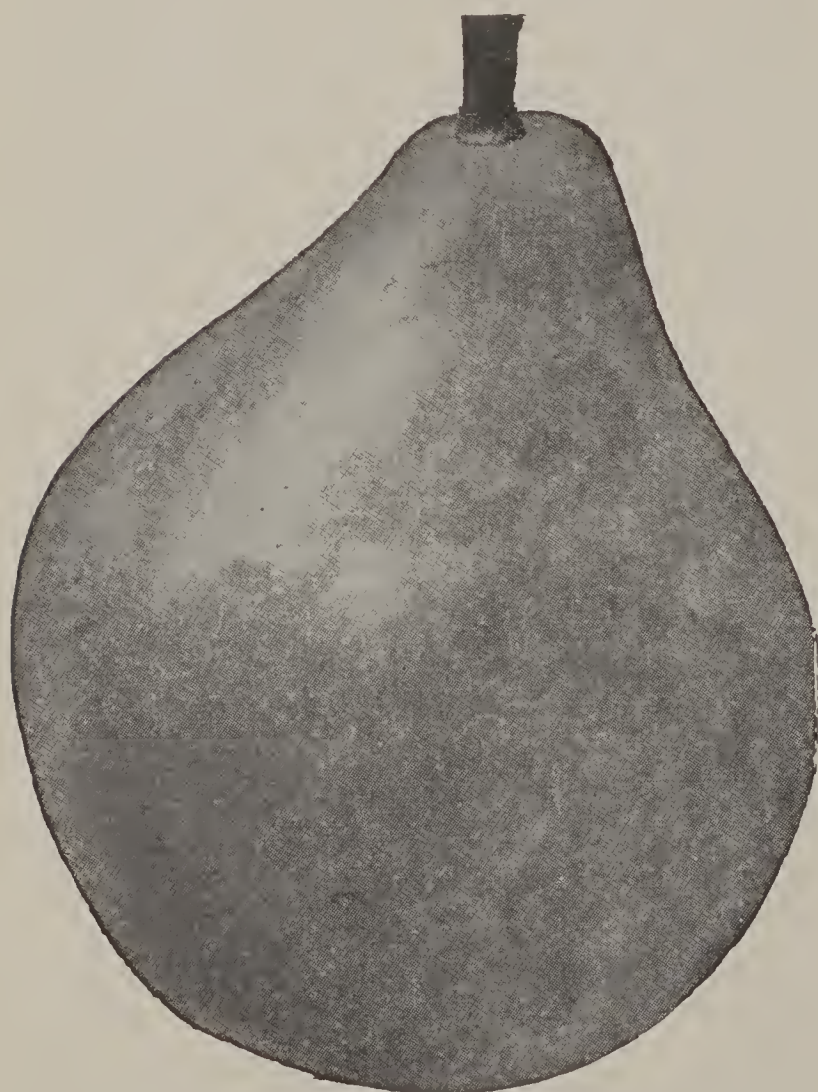
Anjou. Large, greenish yellow, red cheek; buttery, rich flavor; later September; keeps well.

Howell. One of the finest fall pears, large, yellow, rich. Splendid quality. September.



Duchess

Duchess. A very large, showy pear, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; good quality; comes into bearing young, and when grown as dwarf is very



Kieffer, the Great Market Pear

profitable; seldom blights. Always in demand on markets. September.

Garber. Rather coarse, but fair quality. Free from blight, and a heavy annual bearer. October.

Kieffer. Very large, rich yellow, tinted red; very juicy, if picked when mature, but before fully ripe and ripened slowly in a cool, dark room, it develops good flavor; very resistant to blight, hardy, very productive, ships well, profitable. September to November. Plant Garber to pollinize it.

Cherries

Cherry growing is one phase of orcharding which has been sadly neglected and which offers a splendid opportunity. The cherry has a great range of adaptability and is



Montmorency

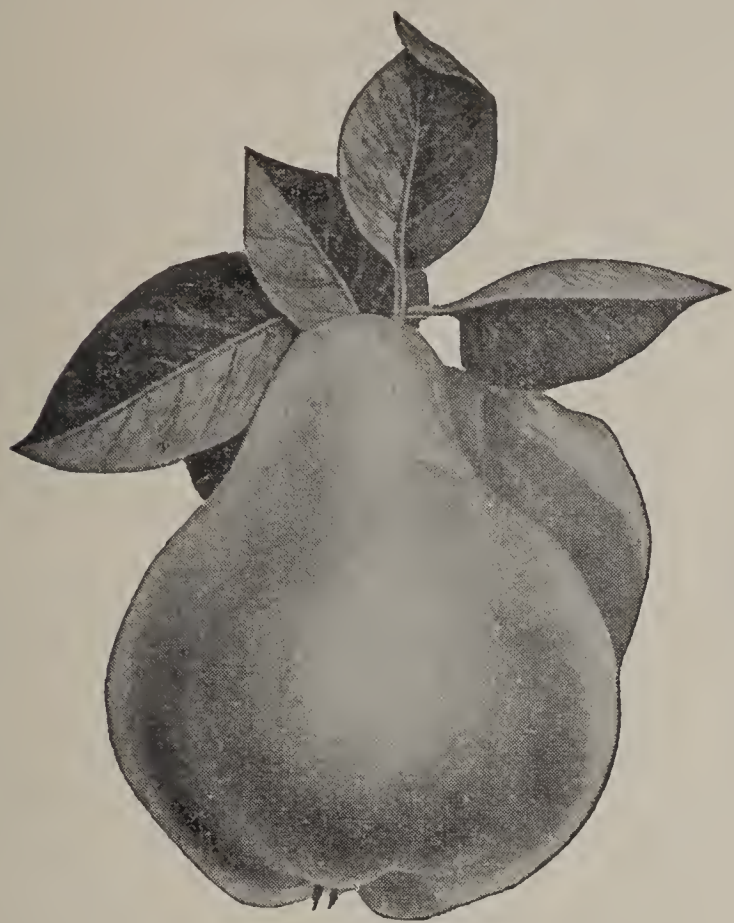
grown successfully in practically every state, except those in the extreme South, and it will do well in the high regions of those states. Probably no tree brings greater rewards than the cherry for the mere trouble of planting. They are all immensely productive on little space. Plant more of this splendid appetizing fruit.

Early Richmond (May Cherry). Medium size, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; later May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

May Duke. A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large, red and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.

Montmorency. Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent.

Black Tartarian. Best known and most valuable of Heart cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.



Champion Quince

Yellow Spanish. A grand, firm, late yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

Quinces

The quince is generally well known and much esteemed for cooking and preserves. Two or three trees will not come amiss.

Orange. Large, roundish, with a short neck; bright golden yellow; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated. October.

Champion. Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish yellow.

Apricots

The apricot is one of our most delightful fruits. It should be planted in deep, rich, dry soil; care should be taken to know that the subsoil as well as top soil is dry.

Moorpark. Large, yellowish green, with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, especially for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

Russian. Very early; yellow, free-stone, rich, juicy, of excellent flavor. May.

Persian Nectarine

This is a new fruit recently introduced into this country. W. C. Reed, of Vincennes, Indiana, while making a world tour in 1925, saw this fruit in bearing. It was very attractive and delicious. He procured some budwood and on his return home propagated some of the trees and fruited them. Mr. Frank T. Street, of this county, procured some trees from Mr. Reed and they have borne. The tree, of course, is very hardy, having withstood the March, 1932, freeze that wiped out most of the peach crop from Tennessee to Michigan. It grows on a tree hardly detectable from the peach. Is of excellent quality, about two and one-fourth inches in size, color, between dark red and blue. It is attracting attention among some of our Horticulturists in this section and is a very promising fruit. We offer the trees at 75c each; six for \$3.50; one dozen for \$6.00.

OUR TREES WILL BEAR TRUE TO NAME



Abundance

only fair quality. The tree is very satisfactory and can be depended upon for good crops. Grow them for nearby markets. August.

Wild Goose. Bright red, thin bluish bloom; medium to large; cling; requires cross pollenizing; early July; productive, X size Wild Goose are graded 9-16 in. cal. and up, St. 7-16x9-16.

Damson. Small, oval, purple, covered with blue, entirely free from rot. Last of September.

Shropshire Damson. One of best for preserving, flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Plums

The plum is another of our fruits of remarkable adaptability over a wide range of territory and generously productive under all conditions. Probably no other tree will fruit more abundantly, unless it is the cherry, and like the cherry, it will yield crop after crop in spite of neglect, yet is responsive to good care and modern methods of cultivation. Our trees are clean, smooth and free from disease and you will find the price reasonable.

Wickson. Japan, large, dark red; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.

Burbank. Japan. Large to very large, bright dark red on yellow; firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

Abundance. Japan. Medium to large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet, rich; cling; mid-July; hardy; very productive; bears young.

Gold. One of the best and handsomest of all yellow plums, though of



Shropshire Damson

People are discovering that a few fruit trees at the rear, sides and in the back yard furnish as much shade and are equally attractive as the ordinary ornamental trees. Home owners are beginning to realize the value and convenience of having their own fruit and the superior quality of home-grown fruits to use and present to their visitors.

Profitable Grapes

Grapes are easily grown, and will do well in almost any part of the United States. They make a splendid screen for unsightly buildings or can be trained on walls or fences. Nothing is better for the money, nothing quite so sure to grow. Plant it wherever you can find a spot six inches square. With its roots in any odd nook, you can lead it away in any direction to provide a grateful shade for the pump, or for a restful seat. Besides the excellent beverage known as "Grape Juice," is delightful to the most fastidious.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black; thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

Moore's Early. Black. Very early, large berry, extremely hardy, vigorous.

Delaware. A delicious little red table grape; juicy, sweet, hardy and productive.

Wyoming Red. Bunch and berry small, but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

Catawba. The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality make it indispensable.

Pocklington. Another seedling of Concord, of about the same size. Quality good.



Concord

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Campbell's Early. A new, very large and fine early grape, black; strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp; a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remains sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow.



Pocklington

Stanley, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:—Your trees came to hand and were all right and I made a mistake; did not have enough, so send me 10 Winesaps and wrap them good for fear of freeze, and oblige.

C. E. Birk, by C. M. Tackett.

Choice Small Fruits

Every home, city or country, should have at least a small portion of the garden set aside for small fruit. Twenty-five to 100 strawberry plants and a few bushes each of raspberries, blackberries and currants will give the average family an ample supply of fresh berries and plenty for canning, jellies and jams. Market and truck gardeners will find small fruits very profitable lines.

Strawberries

Premier. It is a berry without a fault and with perfect satisfaction wherever grown. One week earlier than any other berry and continues bearing longer than any other varieties that we know of. Premiers are beauties when in quart boxes, large size, above the average and firm. Bright, glossy, solid color. This famous variety is practically frostproof.

Senator Dunlap. This berry is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" methods of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. It is a very heavy bearer, of good size, even fruit, of a very beautiful, dark red color; a berry to grow for either home use or market.

Klondike. This variety is noted for its large yields of beautiful berries, uniform in shape, rich blood red in color, and having a flavor that is neither sweet nor sour, but mildly delicious; the berry is full of juice. It is an excellent shipper, and a universal favorite of the commercial sorts.



Premier

Lady Thompson. Very early; large; a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Season is long and berries hold size to the last.

Gandy. One of the best late berries, and more generally planted than any other late variety. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular, bright in color; quality good. Valuable for a shipper; satisfactory to use with pistillate sorts.

New Blakemore. Originated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Tested to be two weeks earlier than Premier, Blakemore has proved considerably superior as a market variety. Easy picking and capping qualities. Berries bright red color tough skin, firm flesh, solid center, with excellent flavor. Produces runners in abundance. Plants certified. Should be tried out country wide.



Blakemore

Excelsior. This is a valuable, early, perfect-blossoming strawberry. Large, fine color; vigorous plant; firm, productive and desirable for home use or for market.

Aroma. One of the best late sorts. Fruit is large, handsome, firm, of fine quality and invariably smooth and free from defects. One of the very best berries for home use, for market and for shipping.

Mastodon is the most wonderful Everbearing in history. It well deserves its name. Bears fruit that will actually approach the size of small apples. Mastodon has another tremendous advantage, because it will produce a wonderful crop, 10 months out of

18. Berries will hold their mammoth size throughout the whole season. Just as large in November as in July. The huge size of the berries and the mammoth yield of each plant is truly marvelous. Mastodon is the most sturdy and vigorous plant maker. Bushy, with heavy foliage, that not only protects the vines from the hot scalding sun in summer but also protects the fruit during the frosty nights of late fall. It is an upright growing plant with its enormous fruit stems high up from the ground, avoiding sandy fruit. It has an unsurpassed root system, which enables them to bring its loads of large fruit to maturity in dry season as under adverse conditions.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Our nursery is regularly inspected by our State Entomologist each year and every shipment carries our Certificate of Inspection. We are qualified to ship into other states.

Luscious Raspberries



New Chief

Cumberland (Black). Berries large, jet black, good in quality and highly productive. Medium early, a vigorous grower, and hardy. Commands better price on the market than any other variety. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the best raspberry for this section.

Kansas (Black). Good variety for market or home use. Does well everywhere. Strong, vigorous and hardy. Berries large, very black, firm, good appearance and of the best quality. We have fruited it a number of years and know its value.

Plum Farmer. Very hardy and vigorous and in many places the leading commercial sort; berries medium to large, very black, rich, ships well. Season early.

Latham. This new Wonderful Red Raspberry was originated by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. An ideal berry of giant size. Bushes loaded to the ground with great crops, borne in clusters the entire length. Acre record 10,850 pints. Practically Everbearing. Bears same year set, until late fall.



St. Regis

Blackberries

Early Harvest. Probably the best known of all blackberries. Ripens extremely early, but in a cold climate requires winter protection. No sort will bear more gallons of fruit, year in and year out, than Early Harvest. Of medium size and of good quality. The standard early blackberry.

Blower. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

Eldorado. We consider this the finest of the Blackberries. It is certainly very hardy, berries jet black, sweet, and of very inviting flavor. Because they are good keepers, good shippers, and very popular on the market, we cannot recommend them too highly for the commercial planting, and they are equally as good for the home planting. Heavy producer.



Blower Blackberries

Gooseberries



Downing Gooseberry

Houghton. An old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. Bush is very strong and productive; free from mildew. Fruit always commands good prices in market.

Downing. A large, handsome fruit, green in color, fine flavor, immense cropper, and always in demand at fancy prices. American variety free from mildew; bush strong grower; wood thick and strong.

Industry. Enormous size; a dark red, or cherry color, with numerous hairs; delicious when ripe; it has fruited in this country for years with success; unequaled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth.

RASPBERRIES—Continued

Loudon. (Red.) Largest of the red varieties; bright in color and prolific. Good in quality.

New Chief is the most valuable Early Red Raspberry ever introduced. Originated by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. New Chief has outyielded Latham 13 to 50 per cent. Its superior hardiness, stockier vigorous growth and elimination from diseases, increases yields. Ten days earlier than the Famous Latham. Means great opportunity to commercial growers. Berries extra large and firm. Beautiful dark red color berries of the finest quality. King of all Reds. Try a few plants. They will bear fruit this year.

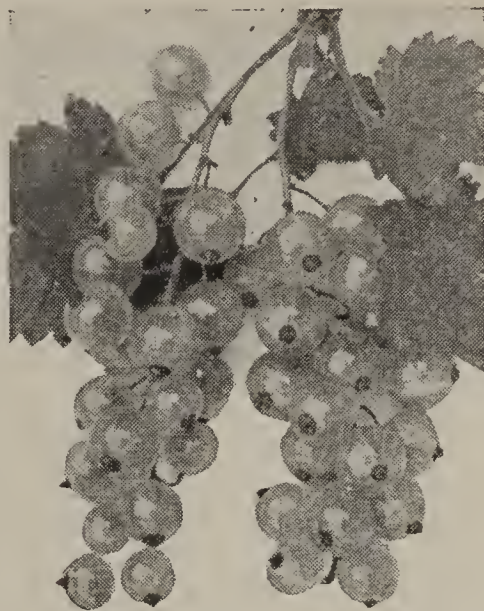
St. Regis. Plants of St. Regis, planted in early April, gave ripe berries on the 20th of June of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission until the middle of October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored, to the very last. St. Regis is the only raspberry thus far known, that will yield a crop of fruit the season planted.

Currants

Red Dutch. Medium size, bunches large, productive; profitable market berry.

Fay's Prolific. One of the very best and most popular red currants. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry; of the finest quality, and brings the best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long; easily picked.

Spray with arsenate of lead as soon as plants bloom, to kill the currant leaf worm that is common in currants and gooseberries.



Rhubarb

This is one of the cheapest vegetables to grow. Market gardeners generally pull some the first year, but it is well to give it a full year of cultivation before using any of it. Plant the crowns a little below the surface. Manure heavily and cultivate well. It is easily canned for winter pies, and may be used from early spring to September.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Those who have never grown this variety which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy with a mild sub-acid flavor.

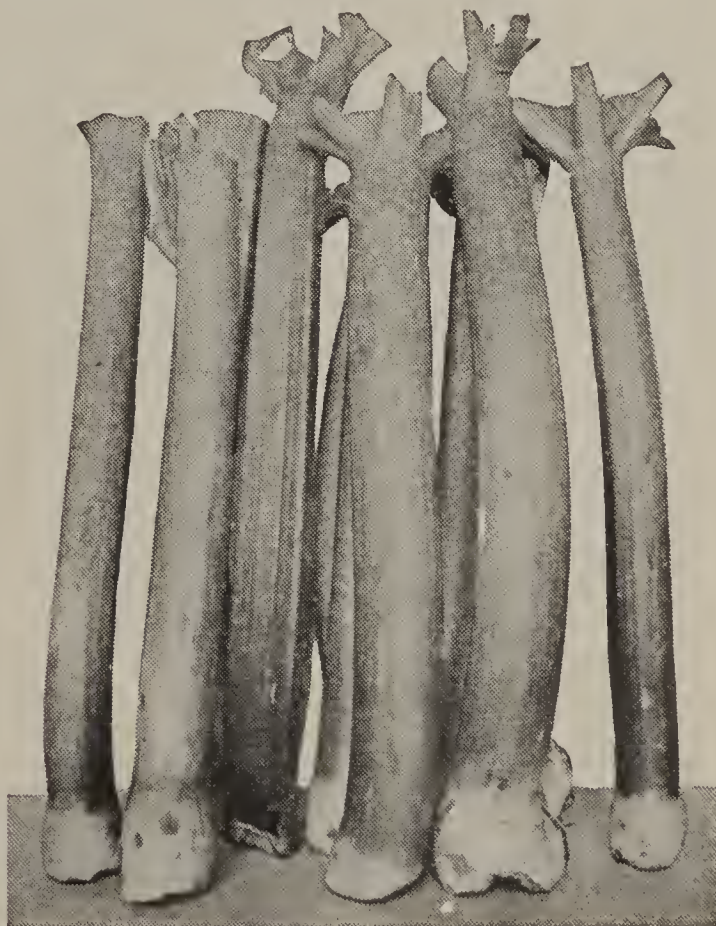
Victoria Rhubarb. The most widely grown and popular of the standard varieties. Our strong division plants should not be confused with the low quality seeding roots commonly offered by some firms.



Asparagus

The demand for asparagus increases each year. It should be planted on rich soil and in addition should be manured with well rotted manure each year. It makes a very heavy growth and to be able to do well must be well fed. Plant about six inches deep, covering the plant with about three inches of soil when planted, and filling the rest of the hole as the plant grows. This will enable you to cut the stalk below the ground if you desire.

Mary Washington. A new pedigreed strain, rapidly replacing all other varieties. U. S. Department of Agriculture introduced this famous new rust-proof variety after many years of scientific breeding. This remarkable strain has long mammoth tender shoots, unopened, and do not start to leaf out even when they are 2 feet high. Why not have the best, earliest and most delicious vegetable from your garden. When snow goes, asparagus comes. One planting will last 20 years.

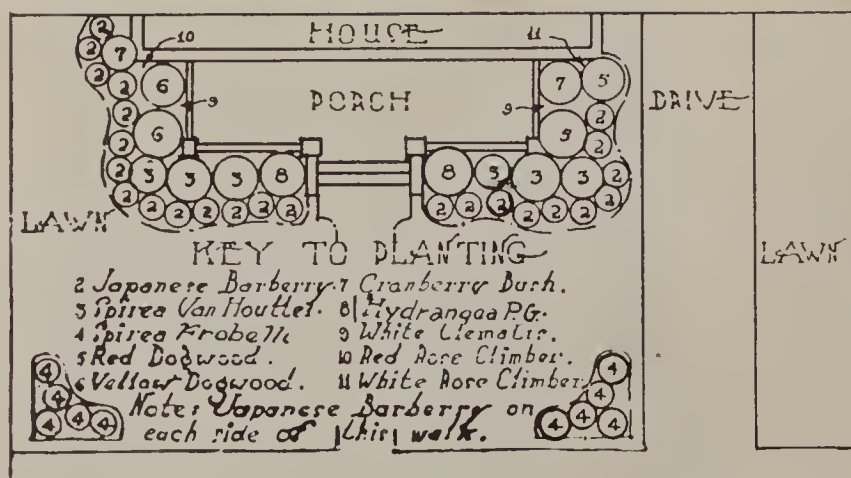




Amoor River North Privet Hedge

Green River Home Hedges

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon property that will enhance its value, beautify its appearance and be of such pleasure and adornment as a living fence of well kept hedge. They are becoming more popular in the rural districts as well as in the cities. Remove your unsightly fence and beautify your home with an ornamental hedge fence.



Planting Plan

Arbor Vitae. Are much used for evergreen hedges and are beautiful, not only in summer but also in winter.

California Privet. The semi-evergreen hedge with thick glossy leaves, which is admired the country over for its rapid growth and formal effect.

Barberry. An interesting shrub, growing 6 to 18 inches, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses or planted by itself.

Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. *Lonicera fragrantissima*. Large, half-evergreen shrub, flowers creamy white or light yellow, fragrant in spring. Very desirable.

There are a number of other plants that make attractive hedges.

Amoor River North Privet. A beautiful, hardy hedge, with light green shiny foliage. Preferred by many to the California privet.

Ibota Privet. Very hardy and attractive hedge. Can be trained to any shape, or used as a screen. White flowers, followed by black berries in winter.

Regel's Privet. *Ibota regelianum*. A splendid shrub with gracefully drooping branches. May be effectively used for any refined plantings, such as foundation or group on the lawn. Makes a most beautiful hedge where a wide, low growing hedge is desired.

PLANT OUR DEPENDABLE FRUIT TREES

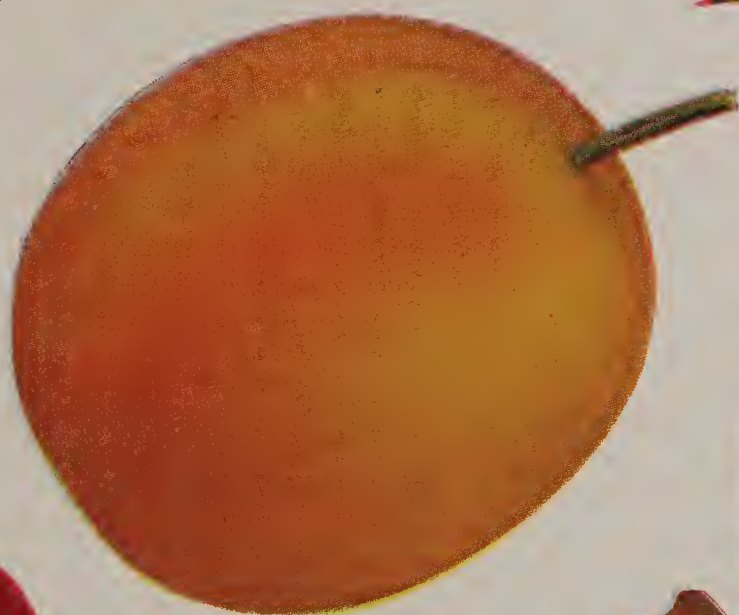
FOR BIG PROFITS—HEALTH—VIGOR



J. H. HALE PEACH
(See page 12)



BURBANK PLUM
(See page 16)



APRICOT
(See page 15)



BARTLETT PEAR
(See page 13)



MONTMORENCY CHERRIES
(See page 14)

Small Fruits—How Delicious



LATHAM RED RASPBERRIES
(See page 19)



CURRANTS
(See page 21)



GRAPES
(See page 17)



STRAWBERRIES (See page 18)

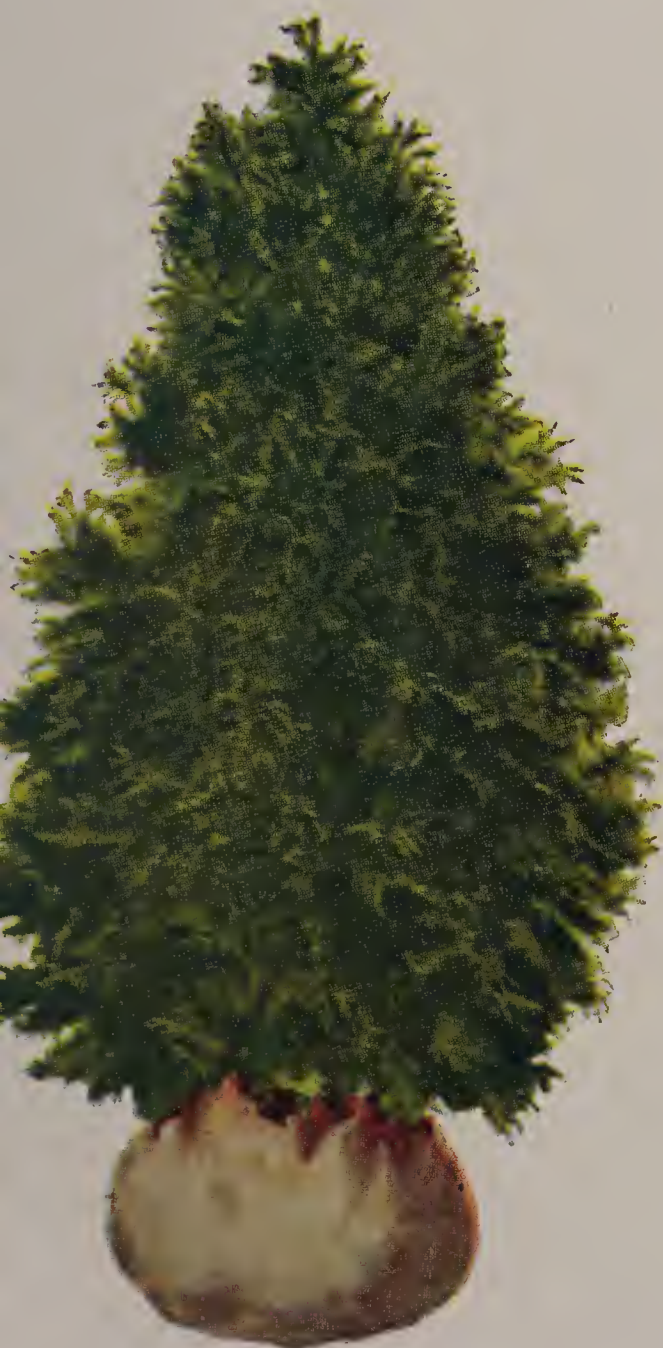


PHILADELPHUS VIRGINIAL
(See page 36)



(See page 34)

Evergreens and Shrubs Make a Fine Combination When Properly Arranged



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE
(See page 27)



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE
(See page 30)

FLOWERING SHRUBS



BEAUTY BUSH
(See page 34)

Arrange to Have Something
Blooming from Spring 'till Fall



SPIREA CALLOSA ROSEA
(See page 37)



WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE
(See page 38)



HYDRANGEA
(See page 35)

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Their Stately Beauty Will Add Dignity and Comfort to Your Home Grounds

There is an untiring loveliness in trees as they continually change with the season. At the first breath of spring, the swelling buds open into dainty flowers, but none the less beautiful. Then follows the delicate tints of expanding leaves that deepen into the richness of mid-summer green. The chill of autumn brings new beauty in the myriad gorgeous hues that comes almost overnight, that would make the scarlet of kings, and the purple of dignitaries blush. Even in the bleak cold days of winter there is beauty in bark and twig and form. The home with beautiful trees is always the most charming and most valuable possession. It takes time to grow a tree and that is why your home deserves the best trees. There is more difference in the value of trees than there is in the price. Our stock is not spindling trees that with all your care may peter out and die, that you get at "bargain prices," but sturdy, hardy and well rooted trees that will make a fight for their lives and appreciating your help will soon repay your care with their majesty and beauty.

American White Ash (Fraxinis). A tall growing native tree. Very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Almost insect proof. A fine shade or avenue tree.

American Beech (Fagus Americana). Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray



WEeping BIRCH

bark. Excellent for screen or for specimens on the lawn.

European White Birch (Betula Alba). A beautiful, graceful, upright growing tree famed for its attractive white bark. A favorite for lawn tree planting. Effective when planted singly or in groups. If planted three or four in one clump one will get the natural effect of native growing trees.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch (Betula Pendula Gracilis). One of the most graceful and most admired of all lawn trees. Its tall, slender, graceful drooping habit,—its silvery white bark and finely cut foliage are equalled in beauty by few, if any, trees. One of the most popular lawn trees.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lie like shingles on the roof; always make a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

Maiden Hair Tree (Ginkgo Biloba). A very peculiar tree both in its habits and foliage. Leaves resemble those of the Maiden-hair Fern.



Catalpa Bungei

We grow other stock than listed. Write us on any item you are interested in.

Shade and Ornamental Trees—Continued



Red Flowering Dogwood

Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia Acuminata*).

A well known native in our mountains, which grows conical in shape and has large glaucous leaves, making it attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually of dull, white color followed by elongated green seed clusters which later turn coral. Very satisfactory.

Bechtel's Flowering Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms quite young.

White Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*). Of all the spring time bloomers, this small tree is one of the loveliest. The conspicuous white petal-like bracts, which are an inch broad, give the flowered clusters a charming loveliness.

Red Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida Rubra*). This is not a new or uncommon tree, by any means, but one too often overlooked as a means for beautifying home grounds. Dogwood blossoms are everywhere loved for their fresh beauty and welcomed as one of the earliest signs of spring. Once started, they need but simple care. Like the white flowering kind, the leaves of this dogwood color attractively in the fall. No other spring-flowering tree is quite so boldly beautiful in bloom.

American White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*).

A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high with drooping spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

Moline Elm (*Ulmus Molini*). This is a recent introduction and is produced entirely by budding. It is very rapid growing and erect, producing an appearance somewhat like a Lombardy Poplar when young and as the tree becomes older it is more spreading, with branches almost horizontal. The leaves are often 6 inches across.

Chinese Elm (*Ulmus Pumila*). A rapid grower, with slender, almost wiry branches. It is one of the finest trees to leaf out in the spring and the last to shed its leaves in the fall. Remarkably free from the usual plant diseases and insect injuries so common in many of the elms. It is very hardy and has proved valuable under a greater variety of climatic and soil conditions than any tree yet introduced. Its resistance to drought, alkali, and extremes of temperature render it an especially valuable tree.

Japanese Flowering Cherries (*Prunus serrulata*). For spring planting only, blooming in April, they are the earliest trees in blossom. There is no flowering tree that has the beauty and charm of these wonders of

Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella pendula*). As a lawn tree this can hardly be excelled. Its sweeping, pendulous branches are literally studded with pink bloom early in spring. An ornament in any lawn. For spring planting only.



Chinese Elm

Shade and Ornamental Trees—Continued

the Orient. Like all cherries they are shallow rooted and do not necessarily have to have rich ground in which to thrive.

Horse Chestnut, Common or White Flowering (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*). A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white flowers marked with red.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). A rapid growing, attractive native tree which produces nuts early and in great abundance. The thick meated nuts are of high quality and may be stored for winter and spring use. May be used as a lawn tree or is well adapted to planting in groves or wood lots. Write for prices in large quantities.

American Linden or Basswood (*Tilia Americana*). Grows about sixty feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round top-head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers are creamy-white and fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree.

Norway Maple (*Acer Platanoides*). A large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; a valuable tree for parks, lawn or streets.

Hard Maple or Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). One of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. It is always neat in appearance, adapting itself to a variety of situations. A permanent shade tree, taking on beautiful vivid tints of autumn coloring.



American Linden

Japanese Red Leaf Maple. Rounded, dwarf trees seldom maturing over 10 feet, densely furnished to the ground with indented leaves of unrivaled brilliancy and charm. Their early and midseason aspect is vivid blood red, which dulls to a bronzy purple-red towards fall.

Wier's Cut Leaved Maple (*Acer saccharum wierü*). A variety of the Silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (*Morus Alba Pendula*). A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind; foliage small lobed and of a delightful, fresh, glossy green. The tree is exceedingly hardy, of rapid growth and abundant foliage, and can be trained into almost any shape.

Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is a purely Southern Magnolia and while it usually reaches a medium height it does not do well on limestone soil.



Norway Maple

Shade and Ornamental Trees—Continued



Weeping Mulberry

It seems to thrive best in moist, porous soils. It demands an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed, planters are well repaid, the flowers being especially large, and attractive and very fragrant. The flowers are followed by a scarlet seed.

Pin Oak (*Quercus Palustris*). This is a tall tree, with spreading branches of graceful lines. In common with the other oaks, is of rather slow growth at first, but if given good soil and room, develops into a splendid specimen. Leaves are smooth, of bright green, and turn to purplish color in autumn.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). In shape this is the exclamation mark among trees. Its towering spire has an individuality all its own. For tall screens and back-grounds, this tree is admirable.

Sour Gum (*Nyssa Sylvatica*). This is one of the finest trees known for all fall coloring.

It has long, narrow, glossy leaves and is rather slow growing. Very attractive at all seasons. Not often offered nursery grown. Try some.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*). A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers; also known as white wood.

Babylonian Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*). The well-known, common weeping willow; makes a large tree covered with drooping branches.

Golden Weeping Willow (*Salix Niobe*). Slender leaves, green above, silvery underneath; the twigs and bark a strong golden yellow. When young slightly tinged dark red. Hardy vigorous, sturdily upholding its long lacy streamers.

Wilsonsian Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*, var *dolorosa*). Of drooping habits and considered the hardiest; valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.



Weeping Willow

TREES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Trees for Winter Beauty

Birch
Golden Willow
Evergreens

Trees With Attractive Autumn Foliage

Sugar Maple Oaks
Dogwood Tulip Tree

Trees for Dry Places

Junipers (Evergreen)
Mugho Pine (Evergreen)
Elm Locust
Ash Hackberry

Trees for Quick Effect

Box Elder Sycamore
Catalpa Poplar
Silver Maple Willow

For Street or Avenue Planting

Ash Hackberry
Linden Sycamore
Elms Maples

Weeping Trees

Weeping Mulberry
Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch
Babylonica Willow
Weeping Cherry

Trees for Moist Places

Birch Oaks
Willow Linden
Poplar Elm
Ash



Evergreens

Evergreens of all kinds give a feeling of richness to the cultivated landscape, as foliage plants, they have come to be considered as the most beautiful and choice of woody plants. In winter months, contrasted with the white snow and the gray or leafless twig, the dark green of the conifers suggest warmth and cheer to the home. In summer their heavier dark green against the broad paler leafage of deciduous trees suggest shade and coolness. Their suggestions of physical comfort at both extremes of the year make evergreens particularly desirable near the dwellings of man. The many different forms and types make it possible to secure varieties appropriate for any planting. A special use in modern planting for conifers of low or medium size is for foundation and entrance plantings, to connect house and walls with yard or lawn and topography, somethings more permanent in appearance than salvia or deutzia is often needed and no planting is complete without evergreens when things are bleak and dreary in the winter. It takes time to properly grow evergreens. We, by frequent transplanting, root prune, and stake our evergreens so they develop into shapely trees with a compact root system so necessary for successful transplanting. They are dug with a ball of earth and wrapped in burlap, and are not confused with quick growing, cheap seedling stock offered by some nurseries and department stores. Evergreens should be watered heavily (not sprinkled) during the dry weather the first year and dry spells in winter. A thorough soaking twice a week is far better than daily sprinkling.



Arbor Vitae

American Arbor Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*). The most popular of the Arbor Vitae. It may be cut to any height or form desired and for that reason leads all evergreens for hedging purposes in the North. Splendid for foundation plantings where a tree of its size is desired. Hardy and dependable in almost any location. A moist location preferred. Usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapers toward the top. Foliage very soft and flexible and of fine, deep green color. 15 to 20 ft. is the usual height attained.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). The most compact and erect of the entire species, forming a solid pyramid of green that retains its slender shape without shearing. The branchlet tips are sometimes cockscorn-like, dark green with lighter tips. Reaches a height of from 12 to 15 ft.

Berkman's Golden Arbor Vitae (*Orientalis aurea nana*). Compact and bushy arborvitae, lovely green with rich, golden tipped foliage. This Arborvitae adds quality and character to all plantings, and in the better plantings all over the South it is always used extensively.

Chinese Arbor Vitae (*Thuja orientalis*). This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arbor Vitae family, but is inclined to branch erect forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. It is different from the other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen or in a hedge. It shears especially well and it is often necessary to prune it to make it real compact as it is inclined to grow open.

Globe Arbor Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). A dwarf, bushy evergreen that grows naturally in a rounded, ball like form, bushy and compact. Keeps its shape without extra attention. Splendid for foundation plantings, tubs and low borders. One of the best all round semiformal dwarfs. Good color.

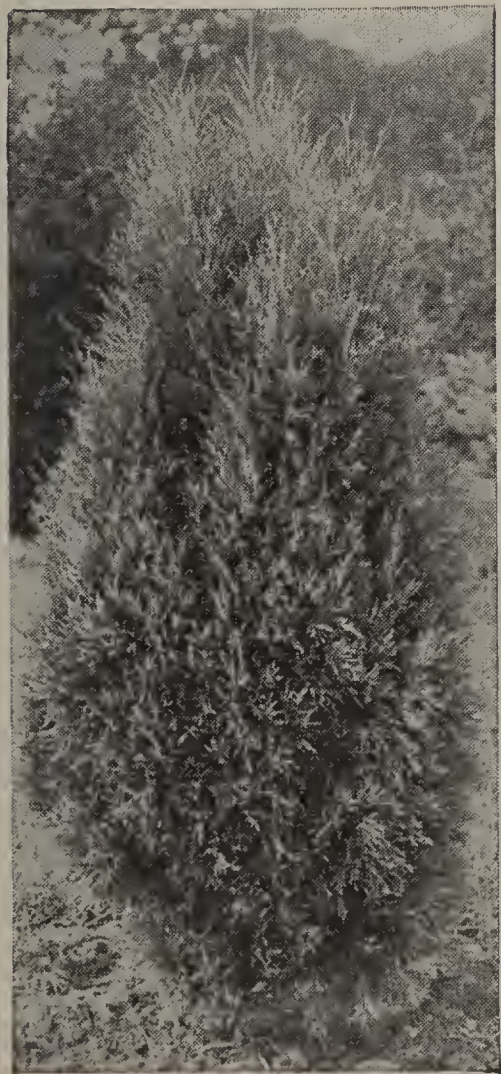
Gold Spire Arbor Vitae (*Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua*). A beautiful pyramidal shaped arbor vitae with bright golden tip foliage for use in ornamental plantings to add color and distinction. Does not brown in winter.

Rosedale Arbor Vitae. A round, rather pyramidal blue green arbor vitae of great beauty. Grows fast and makes lovely specimen plants.

Geo. Peabody Arbor Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis lutea*). This variety is similar to the American Arbor Vitae, except that the foliage is golden when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is by far the best of the American Golden types.

Siberian Arbor Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis sibirica*). This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the American Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left develop naturally it is oblong.

Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). A magnificent and stately evergreen of towering pyramidal form from the Himalaya Mountains. This is the South's most beautiful evergreen, often mistaken for Colorado Blue Spruce. One of the most handsome evergreens for planting on the lawn as specimen. Foliage beautiful silvery green, drooping gracefully at tips.



Cedar

EVERGREENS—Continued



Concolor Fir

Lawson's Blue Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*). This variety resembles the general Retinospora group except that the foliage is an attractive blue and formed like the Oriental Arbor Vitae in vertical fashion. It is inclined to grow a little open and the spring growth is as attractive as any other blue evergreen offered.

White Fir (*Abies concolor*). This is one of the hardiest and most beautiful of the Evergreens. Cones of purple or yellow; silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety.

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi*). A Colorado tree of soft green foliage. Resembles the Hemlock or Spruce but of a blue cast. Makes a very compact tree and can be used as a specimen or in group plantings.

Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadianis*). We consider Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has sweeping pendulous branches that are most graceful, and when sheared it has a soft billowy appearance that cannot be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green and under adverse circumstances it is more largely planted than any other evergreen.

Blue Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*). This is one of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color a light blue and a distinct contrast with any other of this group.

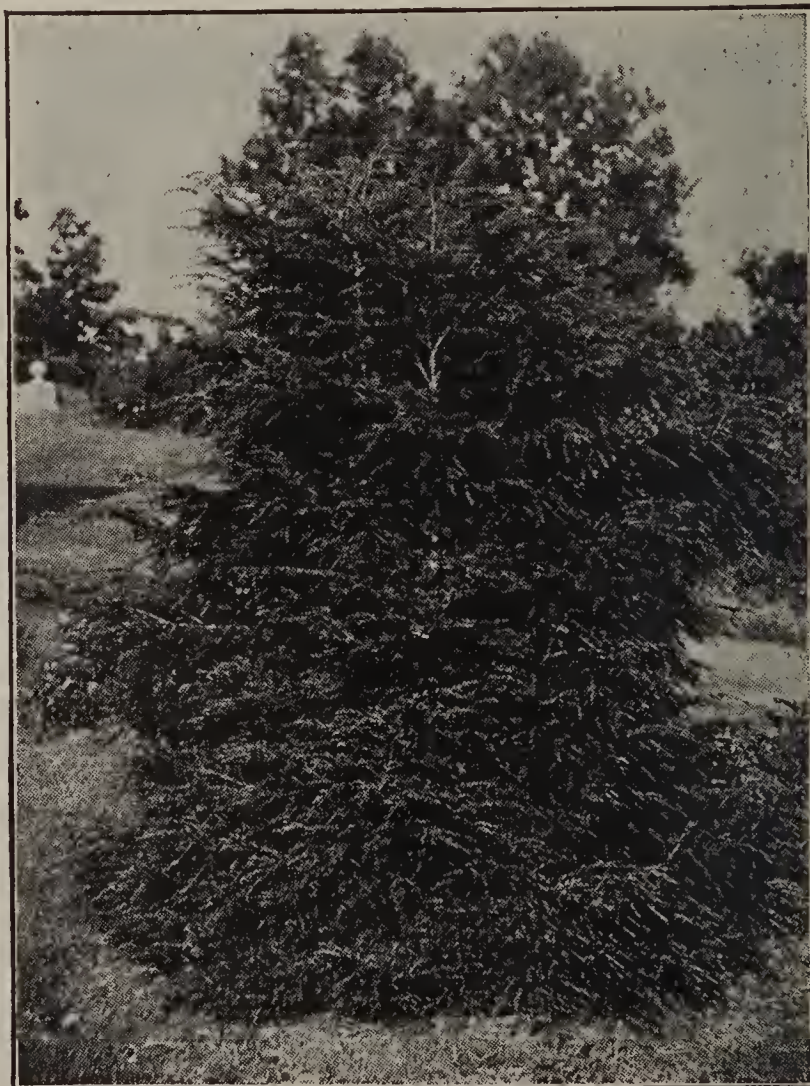
Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*). It is quite columnar, wider at base than Irish Juniper and tapering to a decided point. Winter color is especially good and it is free of all disease. It is destined to replace some of the erect growing evergreen favorites.

Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus Libernica*). The charming Swedish Juniper is often classed as the best of the upright Junipers, being generally hardy and growing well in almost any locality. It resembles the Irish Juniper, grows a trifle slower, but it is a better and hardier type. Slender but tall, with numerous closely pressed, upright branches; foliage somewhat feathery, short, and with lovely gray-green tints. For an imposing entrance planting, in combination with other evergreens in the foundation planting, or as formal sentinels in the garden, the Swedish Juniper is supreme.

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). One of the most important evergreens of today. A graceful, broad, low evergreen with sweeping fronds of grayish-green foliage. Succeeds in exposed locations, in the full sun and also does well in shady, protected places. Some have a bluish-green foliage. Adapted to use on the north side of buildings where many varieties are not satisfactory. May be trained into a low tree form.

Prostrate Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*). Native of the northern woods, and one of the best spreading types known. Stays close to the ground and most attractive with its silver tips. Grows in shady locations.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). One of the best dwarf evergreens. Its branches are spreading, dense, much ramified and abundantly furnished with short, straight, tufted branchlets, which are well clothed with foliage. Its berries are dark purple, about the size of small currants. It forms an excellent border to taller evergreens in the background or may be used as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of evergreens. Endures city soot, dust and smoke exceptionally well.



Hemlock

EVERGREENS—Continued

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). Growth similar in shape to Berkman's Arbor Vitae with dark green dense foliage of rare beauty.

Waukegan Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis douglassii*). An interesting creeping juniper. Very low and compact, making a dense mat. Soft blue color in spring and summer, changing to rich purple color in late fall and winter.

Andora Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*). This is a very unusual variety, remaining close to the ground and in summer has a silvery reflex to the otherwise gray-green foliage. In fall and winter it turns to a purplish cast that is unusual in evergreens. Fine for rock work or low planting.

Barharbor Juniper (*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*). One to 1½ feet. Glaucous green foliage creeping along the ground. For rockeries, colony plantings and terraces. Especially effective in combination with Pachysandra, very good ground cover.

Colorado Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). The Colorado Silver Juniper is pyramidal, narrow, compact and symmetrical, with only one stem. Stands drought unusually well.

Meyer Juniper (*Juniperus squamata meyeri*). Three to 4 feet. New and rare. Distinct glaucous blue foliage. Retains color throughout the winter. Very hardy. Irregular Japanese habit. Ideal for rock garden.

Juniperus Scopularum Hilli. An introduction of the late D. Hill. It is the whitest Blue Juniper obtainable. In color and form they are without comparison among all Junipers. The silver foliage is magnificent. The color is brightest in summer. It grows fast, bushy and develops shapely. Does well north or south.

Austrian Pine. Has a deep rich green color. The needles are straight, slender and four to five inches long. Coal gas and smoky atmosphere have little effect on its growth. It holds its color well. It is known in some parts of the world as Black Pine. Under favorable conditions will make an 18 inch annual growth.

Dwarf Mugho Pine (*Pinus mughus*). An excellent dwarf pine, always in good demand in a high class landscape. There is a great difference in Mugho pines. Our trees are of the many stemmed, true dwarf growing variety. This evergreen is exceedingly attractive in the springtime when the upright new growth gives the appearance of miniature candles covering the entire bush. Deep green foliage. Exceedingly hardy. There is a place for it in every foundation and low evergreen planting.

Scotch Pine (*Sylvestris*). The rapidity of growth, great hardiness and the fact it may be grown on all soils has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool gravelly subsoil that is well drained and will then form a handsome tree. It is inclined more to the picturesque than to the beautiful.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The greatest of of conifers. The crowns of mature white pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surround-

ing hardwoods. It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils for it is found in the poorest and driest sand and on steep rocky slopes, and also on moist clay flats and river bottoms.

Retinospora Filifera (Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). Spreading, with dark green foliage and long thread-like drooping branches.

Retinospora Filifera Aurea (Golden Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). Similar to the above, but more dwarf and with golden foliage.

Retinospora Pisifera (Pea-fruited Japanese Cypress). A very popular evergreen, being of bushy pyramidal outline with light green feathery foliage.

Retinospora Uisifera Aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Japanese Cypress). Upright growth with beautiful fern-like, flat branches. The tips of the branches are marked with varying shades of yellow.

Retinospora Plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). Naturally pyramidal and dense in growth; foliage plume-like and of an attractive bright green color.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea. Same as above, except that it has a decided tinge of yellow through the year, but brightest in early summer when breaking into new growth.



Pfitzer's Juniper



Austrian Pine

EVERGREENS—Continued



Mugho Pine

Retinospora Squarrosa (Moss Retinospora). Foliage soft, silvery green, very dense; not quite so hardy as the other sorts, but entirely distinct in color.

Black Hills Spruce (*Picea canadenses albertiana*). The hardiest of all spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy of growth. The smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree develops it continues to carry this particular style of growth and becomes the most compact growing specimen among the spruces. Even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover. The foliage varies from a green to a bluish tint and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color.

Colorado Green Spruce (*Picea pungens*). A very fine tree similar to the Colorado blue in all respects except in color but is well adapted to planting in groups with Colorado Blues to bring out the brightness of the blue. Their foliage is a rich, glossy, attractive green.



Douglas Fir

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens gaucha*). The aristocrat of the evergreen family. The most popular novelty for planters of the northern states. Its brilliant blue-green color, neat compact form

and symmetrical habit of growth makes it invaluable in landscape work. The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its intense steel-blue foliage. Ultimate height 25 to 30 feet.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). One of the hardiest and thriftiest of the evergreens. Heavy masses of deep green foliage. Fits into any planting for hedges and windbreaks. The trees can be pruned to any height desired. For quick growth there is probably no evergreen their equal. When well established in a permanent planting and given good cultural conditions it frequently grows from one to two feet in a season. Fine for specimen trees, in corner groups, to frame views or for wind-break purposes. A tall, picturesque, hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting in the Northwest.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosteri*). A selected species of the Colorado Blue Spruce with grafted tops; color is a deeper, even more perfect blue than that of the Shiner, foliage heavier, and a trifle longer. As it grows from youth to maturity, the tree becomes thickly studded with well formed branches, tapering beautifully to the top and magnificent in its rich blue color.

Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). The Yews are fast becoming popular in America, both for their fine shiny waxy foliage and their ability to various planting conditions, including dense shade. They can successfully withstand extremes of heat and cold. Foliage dark green, fruit bright scarlet. It can be very easily trimmed and is suited for almost any landscape need. We grow the upright and the spreading form.



Norway Spruce

Broadleaf Evergreens

Broadleaf Evergreens are so termed because they are plants which have larger leaves than the Coniferous Evergreens. They mix pleasingly with deciduous shrubs and Coniferous Evergreens. With their beautiful flowers, of most varieties, in summer, and their broad green foliage to add a touch of cheer in winter. In extreme cold winters some varieties will defoliate earlier than usual in some cases. In most cases, however, the foliage persists all winter. In planting it is advisable to cut off all the foliage. This insures better results. Prices are for plants balled and burlapped unless indicated.



Abelia Grandiflora

Abelia Grandiflora (Bush Arbutus). See Ornamental Shrubs.

American Holly (Ilex opaca). A beautiful evergreen tree of the South, with large glossy leaves and bright red berries, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. It works in wonderfully with other trees in landscape plantings. Our Southern gardens need more of them; they are the beauty of the wilds, brought to your door for constant enjoyment.

Dwarf Boxwood (Buxus suffruticosa). This is the very dwarf evergreen plant so highly esteemed for small hedges; for edging the borders of flower beds or for planting along walks. It is the very best plant for that purpose. Retains its dwarf size, never growing tall.

Carolina Cherry Laurel (Laurocerasus caroliniana). One of the most beautiful evergreens. Foliage is exceptionally glossy and a very rich green color. Naturally compact and symmetrical in form, it submits to shearing and can be kept in any form at any height. As a large shrub in foundation planting, or in groups, masses, borders, or screens, it has no superior. White flowers in spring. Very hardy and resistant to neglect and abuse.

Evergreen Wahoo (Enonymus Patens). See ornamental shrubs.

Pyracantha Coccinea Lanandi (Firethorn). This has small, dark green leaves on upright branches with very few laterals. The flowers are inconspicuous in June, but are followed by large clusters of bright orange berries that adhere most of the winter.

*Azalias and Rhododendrons.

* These simply will not thrive in limestone soil. It is necessary to remove dirt and fill in with leaf mold or rotted wood, some acid material. Apply sulphate of ammonia, one to three pounds sprinkled over each square yard of surface and spaded in. We do not grow but will order plants for our customers when requested.

Glossy Privet (Ligustrum lucidum). The finest of all Ligustrums. Selected from among many thousands of imported Japanese plants, carefully preserved and kept to itself, we have developed the highly improved strain until it is a class all alone. In appearance it has the finest quality of any broadleaf evergreen, and is exceedingly hardy and resistant to abuse. The foliage is deep rich green, almost black. The leaves are very thick, beautifully shaped, and glisten as though polished.

Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra terminalis). A low-growing evergreen hardy plant with glossy dark green foliage resembling Laurel. Flourishes in dense shade or sun and is without question the best of all evergreen ground cover plants. Evergreen winter and summer. Hardy under all conditions. Disease free. Even height of six inches. Gives beneficial protection to roots of aged and undernourished trees. Splendid as edging for your evergreens.

Magnolia. See Ornamental Trees.

Mahonia Aquifolia (Oregon Holly Grape). Handsome native evergreen, medium size shining, prickly leaves and showy. Bright yellow flowers in May followed by bluish berries. Very useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and bronze-green leaves.



Mahonia Aquifolia

Broadleaf Evergreens—Continued

Mahonia Japonica (Leather-leaf Holly Grape). Perhaps the most effective of the Mahonia family. Leaves are large, compound, with 9 to 10 spiny leaflets of a bright, shiny green. Flowers yellow followed by bluish black fruit.

Nandina Domestica. Here is a shrub from Japan

that has gained immense popularity all over the South where it has been planted. Of very graceful upright habit of growth, in the spring the foliage is light green and has tiny white blossoms; in the fall the foliage turns a fiery red, followed with bunches of red berries in profusion.



Evergreens Are Easy to Grow If You Follow These Directions

The hole for planting an evergreen should be at least one foot larger than the ball of earth and deep enough to allow placing the tree slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Place the tree in the hole, loosen and pull back the burlap covering and fill the hole three-quarters full of good soil. Firm it well. Fill once or twice with water and allow it to soak into the ground before putting on any more soil. A slight basin or depression should be left to facilitate later waterings. Water evergreens freely throughout the summer. A mulch of straw or peat will prove highly beneficial.

Planter's Quick Reference List

LOW GROWING

- Globe Arbor Vitae
- Greek Juniper
- Savin's Juniper
- Pfitzer's Juniper
- Ground Juniper

MEDIUM GROWING

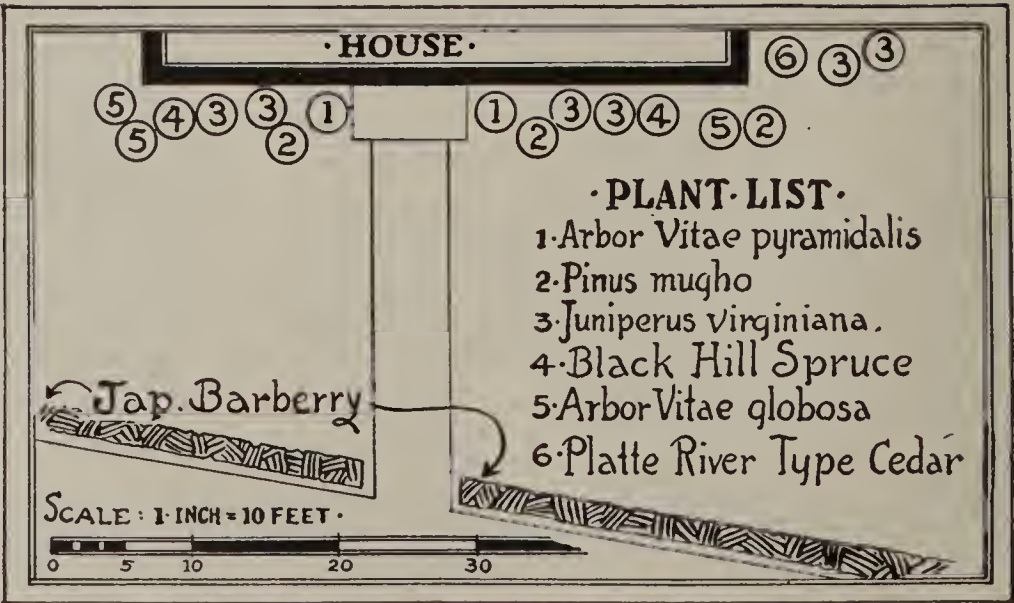
- Hovey's Arbor Vitae
- Siberian Arbor Vitae
- Berckman's Arbor Vitae
- Boxwood
- Retinospora—blue
- Mugho Pine
- Mohonia

TALL GROWING

- Retinosporas
- American Arbor Vitae
- Oriental Arbor Vitae
- Pyramidal Arbor Vitae
- Irish Juniper
- Blue Juniper
- Holly
- Hemlock

LAWN

- Hemlock
- Pines
- Spruces



Ornamental Shrubs

Add Wealth and Beauty, Charm and Color to the Home Grounds

People generally are appreciating more the permanent value and beauty of shrubs. The charm and grace they lend to the home grounds is invaluable and if judicious selections are made it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early April until frost. One may have an "elegant house" but it is impossible to have a beautiful home that is not surrounded in some degree with the verdure of nature. No matter how substantial or how costly, no building is complete until it is set in a frame of God's own making. Many an old unsightly building is made beautiful by the shrubs and foliage with which it is surrounded. Your new house may be all that you can ask for, the niftiest on the street or highway, but you must know that in a few years nicer and newer ones will overshadow it. If you let nature help you, you need fear no rivals. The newcomer must wait until they can grow surroundings as lovely as yours to catch up with you. It is estimated by real estate men that up to a certain amount, every dollar that is put into permanent plantings add three dollars to the salability. That is why the best home architects advise from five to ten per cent of

a new house cost be reserved for a complete grounds planting. The whole grounds may be improved perhaps for less than the cost of your furniture in one room and the outside is certainly seen and judged by more people every day. The selling price of residential property is determined by how attractive it is, not by what the building cost. Paint deteriorates but shrubs grow into wealth and beauty as the years go by.



Spirea Billardi

Planting and Arrangement

From the standpoint of good looks, plant tall growing shrubs in the background, at the corners where height is needed and against foundation. Plant medium height shrubs next, and then the dwarfs in front. In many cases it would be better to plant shrubs in groups of several to one side of the lawn instead of planting one in a certain place and spoiling the effect of the open lawn. In most cases three, six or eight of one variety should be used in a particular grouping. Several such groupings make an excellent border or foundation planting. Allow about three feet apart for the larger shrubs. Do not follow a straight line in planting. Dig the holes large enough to freely admit the roots and tramp soil in firm. A mulch of strawed manure applied in the fall and dug in in the spring is excellent. Prune summer flowering shrubs in winter, but don't prune spring flowering shrubs until after they bloom.

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued



Here Are Some Fine Abelias

Abelia Grandiflora (Bush Arbutus—Broadleaved Evergreen). Just a few years ago this was thought to be a warm climate plant only; today there are many fine specimens in northern gardens, and as it becomes known that it is hardy, it will be universally popular. From May till frost the graceful arching branches are covered with clusters of tubular shaped white flowers faintly tinted pink. The leaves are small, lance shaped and glossy green with metallic sheen at the approach of winter. It is particularly useful as specimens, for hedges, or in groupings for mass plantings around foundations or elsewhere. Ultimate height, 4½ to 5 feet, but if the long, tender shoots are pinched back during the growing season, the plant becomes very dense and compact. It may be kept quite dwarf by trimming.

Almond, Double Flowering (*Prunus japonica*). A vigorous, beautiful tree-like shrub, covered in May with exquisite double rose-like flowers before the leaves appear. Delightfully fragrant. White and pink.

Althea or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom. They are of good size, many colored, attractive. Perfectly hardy. Entirely free from all insect pests; always gives delight and satisfaction. Require pruning each spring. We can supply Altheas in the following colors: Pink, purple, red and white.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi*). A pretty dwarf species that will fit into almost any planting and will grow in most any place. Handsome foliage of bright green oval shaped leaves which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in autumn and which remain on until late fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries which hang until well into winter and help give life to the shrubbery border, especially when there is snow on the ground. Used for foundation and group plantings and hedges. (Does not harbor wheat rust.) Height 2 to 3 feet.

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush). Four to 6 feet. Fragrant racemes of lavender flowers from August until frost. Wide branching habit. Dies to the ground each year, sending out new wood every spring and attaining its height in a single season.

Calycanthus (Sweet scented shrub). A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant. Foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterwards.

New Red Leaved Barbery (*Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea*). A highly important introduction among shrubs, giving us for the first time a practical easily grown shrub of medium height, with good, distinctly red foliage. This must prove a boon to all types of landscaping, where studied contrasts are to be worked out with the shrub foliage depended on for colors. *Atropurpurea* is an exact reproduction of *Thunbergi* in every way—habit, leaf-formation and fruiting, but—whereas the original is a deep green from spring until fall, this variety starts off in its first foliage a warm bronzy red; the heat of summer intensifying its red brilliancy; autumn adding other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout winter along the spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color.

Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). Chinese introduction that bids fair to prove one of the most popular of new shrubs. In general habit of growth it resembles the Weigela; in fact, its blossoms are somewhat similar. The leaves are medium size, highly interesting, and of an excellent green texture. It makes a very graceful shrub, and its arching branches in May are studded their entire length with clear pink blossoms of delicate shading. The individual blossoms are tubular, and more beautiful than Weigela. About 6 feet.

Cotoneaster (*Acutifolia*). A dense growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves, black berries. An excellent hedge plant. Perfectly hardy and resembles privet. We predict it is the coming hedge plant where privet is not hardy.

Callicarpa Purpurea (Beautyberry). Three feet. Pink-tinted blossoms in August followed by clusters of violet-purple berries. Perennial—in that it frequently is winter killed, but comes again. One of the most striking fall shrubs.



Butterfly Bush

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*). This is the South's most beautiful and useful shrub, reaching an ultimate height of 12 to 14 feet. Beautiful fringed and ruffled flowers all during the summer and end of fall. Watermelon red, bright pink, purple and white.

Desmodium (*Lespedeza formosa*) (Purple Bush-clover). Root only survives the winter in the north and should be cut down each spring. It will throw up a strong, bushy, growth three or four feet high and be covered with reddish-purple flowers in September and October; very showy as a single lawn specimen.

DEUTZIA

Lemoine (*D. Lemoinei*). The flowers are pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing.

Pride of Rochester. Produces large white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous growers, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

Gracilis (*Slender Branched Deutzia*). Of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; one of the first to bloom; fine for pot culture and winter blooming.

DOGWOOD—CORNUS

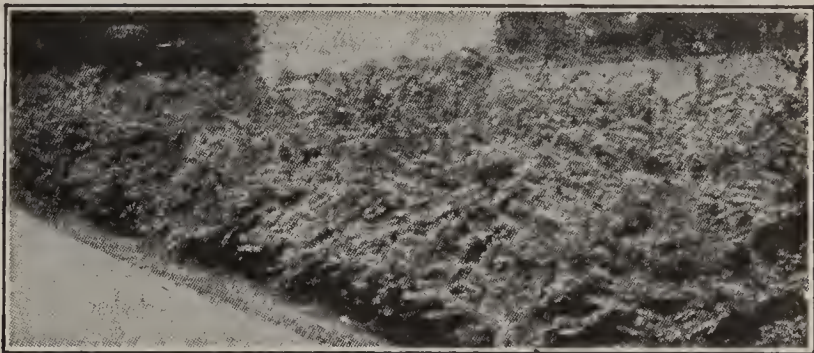
Red Twig Dogwood (*Cornus alba Sibirica*). This is a useful shrub for winter color, having bright blood-red bark. It is fine for mass planting, having good foliage which turns brilliant colors in the fall. The flowers are not showy, but their flat white clusters are noticeable. The blue-white berries which follow are attractive to birds. This shrub achieves about 8 feet in height.

Golden Twig Dogwood (*Cornus lutea*). A very pleasing shrub similar in manner of growth to the Red Twig Dogwood but especially valuable for its bright yellow bark which makes a pleasing contrast with the Red Twigged variety or other shrubs in winter. Grows to about 6 feet in height.

White Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Blooms in May. This is really a small tree and should be classed with shade trees. As a background for shrubs this and pink flowering are largely used. We hardly know of a plant that is quite as attractive in all seasons of the year. Attains height of from 15 to 20 feet.



Deutzia



Barberry Thunbergi

Pink Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). Similar to white flowering except for color.

Euonymus—Burning Bush: Wahoo (*Atropurpureus*). 6 to 10 feet. Tall growing native shrub with leaves larger than the European, that turn scarlet in Autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the winter.

Golden Elder. (*Sambucus Canadensis aurea*). Vigorous growing, robust shrub with golden-yellow leaves and white flowers. Should be used in the heavy shrub border. June.

Golden Bell (*Forsythia Fortunei*).—Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as winter is leaving. The bright golden yellow, star-like flowers wrap themselves along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bell" grows easily, and is ornamental in leaf as well as flower. It is useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses.

Golden Bell (*Forsythia Viridissima*) often called Green-stemmed Golden Bell. One of the most popular of all the Golden Bells. The plant makes a beautiful sight early in spring. The yellow flower blooms in April before the leaves appear.

Drooping Golden Bell (*Forsythia suspensa*). This species has very pendulous branches which result in a semi-prostrate shrub well adapted for facing down taller shrubs, or covering banks. It is sometimes used as a vine, trained over porch trellises or arbors. Has yellow flowers before the leaves appear. Grows in shade.

Bush Hydrangea (*Paniculata grandiflora*). 5 to 6 feet. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow (*Aborensis*). 4 to 6 feet. This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable. Hardy.

Tree Hydrangea (*Paniculata grandiflora*). 6 to 8 feet. In tree form. Beautiful as a shrub, they are grandly beautiful as a tree, growing in loveliness as they acquire age and size.

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued



Hydrangea

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). This variety is more spreading in habit than the Tartarian honeysuckles just described. The foliage is deep green; the flowers very fragrant and appear before the leaves. This shrub is almost evergreen. Very desirable. Has a long blooming period, beginning in April. Height, 7 to 10 feet.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer. 7 to 9 feet.

Gold Flower (*Hypericum*). Yellow, July to September. This rather unique low growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground, but next spring will come back more vigorous than before. 1 to 2 feet.



Spirea, Douglasi

Japanese Flowering Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*). 5 to 8 feet. Bushy shrub with good, glossy, dark green foliage and showy flowers usually red, but

vary from white and pinks. Flowers with the new foliage in early May, very showy. Makes a good hedge.

Kerria Japonica (Double Japan Corchorus). A very bright and cheerful dwarf shrub. Its very numerous branches are graceful, slender, shiny, arching; its leaves serrated; stems and foliage alike a brilliant green. Its abundant double flowers like half opened rose buds, rich yellow. Suitable and very desirable for sheltered foundation planting.

Lilac—Common—Purple or White. 10 to 15 ft. Everyone knows the lilac and everyone loves it, for lilac time is a wonderful time of the year. Its graceful cone-shaped flowers give forth a fragrance that brings back many springtime memories. Valuable wherever a large "fool proof" shrub is wanted and unexcelled for a heavy screen or hedge. Universally successful.

French Lilacs. These are the French hybrids so much admired and sought after. They are sure to furnish abundance of bloom, their rich



Spirea, Thunbergi

colorings are beautiful and unusual. They make extra fine specimens for lawn planting and in the shrub border. The blossoms last a long time.

Persian Lilac—(Purple). 7 ft. A smaller, more graceful form of lilac than the common varieties listed above. Leaves are smaller and borne on more slender branches. Its exceptionally fragrant, light purple flowers are borne profusely in May. Splendid for foundation plantings and among low shrubs and borders, where the common lilacs are too large.

MOCK ORANGE (PHILADELPHUS)

Mock Orange (Virginal). Probably the most valuable of all the Mock oranges. The flowers are larger and more fragrant than those of other varieties and its blossoming season is one of the longest. 5 ft.

Mock Orange (Grandiflora). Large flowering. A somewhat more vigorous growing shrub than the Coronarius. Fairly covered with large white flowers early in the summer. Unrivalled for screening or background in a heavy planting. 9 ft.

Mock Orange (Lemoines). A splendid, medium height mock orange, with very fragrant white flowers. Excellent in foundation plantings. 5 ft.

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*). 8 to 10 feet. White. April. This is a plant that is not as well known as it should be. It is one of the most pleasing of the early spring flowers, being a mass of blossom during April. The leaves are light green, of unusual construction and in mass planting should be used extensively. Prune severely at planting time for best results.

Privet (*Ligustrum*). The Best Live Fence. These grand shrubs are extensively used for a great variety of purposes. As formal hedge plants, they are very popular, and make neatly trimmed hedge of great density. When planted closely and permitted to grow untrimmed, or given very light trimming, they make splendid screens for unsightly views. If planted singly or in small groups in shrub borders, their beauty of flower and berry adds a feature not attained by any other plant.

Flowering Peach (*Amygdalus persica*). These make small trees 15 feet and in April every twig and branch is brilliant with its beautiful flowers. One of the most attractive ornamental trees. Pink and red—specify color.

Purple Fringe (*Rhus Cotinus*). Comes from the south of Europe and is noted for the curious fringe or hair-like flowers that covers the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer. It grows



from 10 to 12 feet high and spreads so as to require considerable space.

Red Bud. A native American tree or shrub, covered in early spring, before the leaves appear with pinkish red flowers.

Rosa Rugosa—See Roses.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos, Racemosus*). A slender branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; the berries are a pure, snow white; flowers rose colored, but larger.

SPIREA—THE SPIREAS

This group of shrubs affords the greatest range in size, habit and color of flowers of any commonly cultivated ornamentals. Spireas are of great beauty when in bloom and of large value for a great variety of decorative purposes.

Froebel Spirea (*S. Froebeli*). Of the Anthony Waterer type, but more sturdy in habit. Canes distinctly reddish; young foliage tinged red; flowers rose color. Brilliantly colored in autumn.

Thunberg Spirea (*S. Thunbergi*). A very graceful, early flowering shrub, the slender branches clothed with feathery, bright green foliage. Flowers pure white in early spring.



Anthony Waterer Spirea. A very popular low growing bush, becoming 2 feet high and constantly in bloom all summer. Flower clusters large, flat topped and of deep rose color.

Billard Spirea (*S. Billardi*). Tall, erect shrub with canes terminated by feathery plumes 5 to 8 inches long, of dainty pink color.



Tamarix

Van Houtte Spirea (*S. Van Houttei*). This is the most popular of all the spireas, and is more largely planted than any other one shrub. Its gracefully arching branches heaped as they are with the white blossoms in spring, and its thriftiness under the most trying of conditions, are the reasons for its popularity. It is adapted to many purposes in outdoor decoration and wherever it is put it thrives, always giving beauty and cheer in return.

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued



Weigelia

Spirea Trichocarpa (New Korean Spirea). A very valuable addition to the long list of Spireas. Blooms ten days to two weeks after Van Houttei, most definitely extending the flowering season for plants of this type. It is of medium height, with spreading, somewhat drooping branches. White flowers, in rounding clusters, are borne freely along the stems, giving the appearance of long fronds of flowers. Hardy as Van Houttei and larger flowers.

Spiraea (douglasi). Underside of leaf downy white; pyramidal panicles of rosy red flowers making a striking contrast with the foliage. 6 feet.

Spiraea (prunifolia) — Bridalwreath. Upright shrub with shining dark green foliage and clusters of double white flowers. 6 feet.

SUMAC—(RHUS)

Shining Sumac (Rhus copallina). Large shrub with long, compound foliage brilliant in autumn; large panicles of red fruit. 12 feet.

Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra). Large native shrub with dense panicles of scarlet fruit ten inches long; fruits in August and September. 10 feet.

Siberian Pea-tree (Caragana arborescens). Large spreading shrub producing an abundance of small, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May, followed by small, pea-shaped pods. 12 feet.

TAMARIX

African Tamarix (Tamarix africana). Large irregular growing shrub with fine, feathery foliage and terminal flowers of delicate pink. 15 feet.

Odessa Tamarix (Tamarix odessana). A dwarf variety seldom over six feet. Upright slender branches covered with pink flowers from July to September. A good variety for use in the shrub border.

VIBURNUM—SNOWBALL

Viburnum Americanum (High bush Cranberry). A sturdy, vigorous bush, with soft white flowers closely resembling the Snowball. It is very beautiful in the fall of the year when it is loaded with clusters of ornamental berries that are retained until late in the winter. This is another shrub that will do well on the north side of buildings where little sunlight reaches. Very hardy, and popular in all sections.

Viburnum—lantana (Wayfaring-tree). Large, flat white panicles of flowers in May followed by scarlet fruit; rich dark foliage. 15 feet.

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). (F). 6 to 8 feet. White. May. This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white double blossoms with a setting of dark plaited leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or in groups.

Viburnum—tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum). Dark heavily veined leaves, panicles of flat, white flowers, followed by red fruit, changing to bluish black. 8 feet.

Rhodotypos kerriodes (Jetbead). Branching shrub with shiny leaves and large, white flowers; followed in autumn with compact clusters of shiny black berries. 6 feet.

WEIGELA—(DIERVILLA)

Weigela Rosea Nana Variegata. Leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens.

Weigela floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Vigorous grower and extremely profuse with its bright crimson flowers, made brighter by contrast with the lustrous green foliage. Native of Japan. 8 feet.

Weigela Eva Rathke. Perhaps the most showy of all, with deep glowing red flowers. Very profuse flowering, blossoming nearly all summer. Not as tall growing as other varieties.

Weigela Rosea. A free flowering shrub with numerous spreading branches. Flowers rose colored, large and showy, produced in great profusion.

SHRUBS FOR LOW FOUNDATIONS

Abelia	Dwarf Spireas
Azelea Mollis	Barberry
Deutzias—	Clethra
Gracilis, Lemoinei	Hydrangeas, cut back
Coralberry	Snowberry

SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Azalea Mollis	Common Lilacs
Van Houtte Spirea	Honeysuckles
Japanese Barberry	Golden Bell
Shrubby Dogwoods	Privets
Snowberry	Deutzias
Coralberry	Mock Orange
Hydrangea	Rhodotypos

SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE BERRIES

Barberry	Privets
Cotoneasters	Coralberry
Honeysuckles	Snowberry
Viburnums	Ilex
Elders	

Climbing Vines

Bittersweet. A hardy climbing vine with glossy, green foliage. The twisting, grayish stems add a touch of individuality, but the most cherished feature of the vine is its long clusters of artistically arranged orange-red berries. One of the most popular for winter bouquets. Always plant three or more vines to be sure of abundant production of berries.

Clematis. They are perfectly hardy and of rapid growth, attaining a height of 15 feet and blooming the greater part of the summer and fall. The effect produced by a well grown plant in bloom is grand.

Jackmanni Clematis. Purple. The finest of its kind.

Clematis, Madame Edouard Andre. Has been called the crimson Jackmanni. The plant is strong, vigorous grower; very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red. Distinct from all other varieties.

Clematis Paniculata (Sweet Scented Japan Clematis). Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.

Wistaria. Rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic.

Honeysuckle. Evergreen and everblooming, well-known for its vigor and hardiness.

Inglemann's Ivy (Ampelopsis Englemanni). A rapid growing vine of the Virginia Creeper family, but having characteristics of its own. Leaves are smaller and many more of them than those of the creeper. Foliage of deep green which changes to a beautiful scarlet in the fall. Will cling only to very rough surfaces such as pebble-dash, rough brick or stone, or will climb over a trellis or wire frame.

Japanese Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk Vine (Pueraria). The most remarkable, rapid growing, hardy perennial extant. In rich soil the plant will grow 70 feet in one season. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks it grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like Lima Beans; dark green, soft and woolly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., I know of nothing its equal. Here in Nebraska it freezes to the ground over winter, but always comes up again in the spring, and soon it is as large as it was in the fall.

Boston Ivy. The grandest hardy climbing vine in existence for covering houses, churches, schools, etc. Its glossy ivy leaves overlap each other, and its long, delicate, young shoots stretch up the walls with free and rapid growth. The tendrils at nearly every point cling firmly to the smoothest surface or rock or wood. The glossy leaves assume in the autumn the most beautiful tints of scarlet and crimson. The handsomest vine possible for growth on brick walls.



Clematis

Roses

“I came to the garden alone, while the dew was still on the roses”

It is an inspiration that cannot be denied, and every home should have an abundance of roses, for there is no hardy plant that produces such a profusion of genuine loveliness and rewards the grower more liberally than does the rose.

Of the hundreds of varieties, the kinds that we list are the hardiest and most vigorous, as well as the best bloomers for this territory. We recommend budded roses for longer life, better bloomers and stronger growers. H. P. means hybrid perpetual, H. T. hybrid tea, E. everbloomer.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prune back to three or four stems, six to eight inches long.
2. Dig hole big enough to accommodate roots when spread out.
3. Set rose bush a little deeper than it grew in nursery row. Pack dirt firmly, water well.
4. Mound up dirt to tops of stems for about ten days, until plants get established. This will prevent stems from shriveling.

White Roses

White American Beauty. H. P. Flowers snow white, very large. Bushes extremely vigorous and healthy.

Frau Karl Druschki. The buds are handsome, long-pointed, opening to very large pure snowy white cupped flowers of great substance. A very vigorous grower and exceptionally hardy; very free and continuous bloomer.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. E. H. T. The standard double pure white rose, which has been popular and in great demand for many years.

White Cochet. H. T. One of the finest roses for the south. Blossoms creamy white, with blush tints.

Red Roses

General Jacqueminot. H. P. Buds and flowers are models of perfection, unequaled in beauty of form, brilliant intensity of color and elegant velvety richness of texture.

General MacArthur. E. H. T. For years this rose has been one of the foremost of the red Hybrid Teas for bedding. It is a most continuous bloomer, keeping up an array of brilliant glowing crimson-scarlet flowers from early in May until frost comes. It is deliciously scented and the blooms come on long stems, suitable for cutting. A favorite wherever grown, as it produces perfect blooms and does well, even during the hot months of summer.

ROSES—Continued



Gruss an Teplitz

Gruss an Teplitz. E. H. T. One of the most popular roses known especially valuable for large beds, borders, or hedge purposes. Blossoms small blackish scarlet produced in clusters.

Mme. Edourd Herriot. E. H. T. Color red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. A gold medal winner.

Red Radiance. E. H. T. Similar to the Pink Radiance in habit of growth, but a clear red in color, which it retains a long time after being cut. This is a free bloomer, being constantly in flower from early spring until freezing weather. Entirely hardy, vigorous and one of our most popular sorts.

Marshall P. Wilder. H. P. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Yellow Roses

Duchess of Wellington. E. H. T. Flowers an intense saffron yellow stained with a rich crimson; as they open the color changes to a coppery saffron yellow, fragrant; free blooming; a splendid decorative variety.

Lady Hillington. E. H. T. Beautiful apricot yellow, with lovely buds and exquisitely formed open blooms—produced continuously.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. E. H. T. Its color is a definite and lovely sunflower yellow, deepening in the center. It retains its color even in the hottest weather.

Sunburst. E. H. T. Rich yellow flower shaded with orange. A splendid bloomer on long stem, excellent for cutting.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. E. H. T. One of the most delightful roses of recent years in a color that catches the eye at once. Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full, fluffy rosette.

Soleil d'Or (Sun of Gold). E. H. T. A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

Rev. F. Page Roberts. Coppery red buds of wonderful size and length, open into golden-yellow flowers, which are very, very double. The plants grow vigorously, with magnificent healthy foliage and branches freely.

Pink Roses

President Herbert Hoover. The outstanding novelty rose just introduced. Large flowers of a very charming combination of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow with broad, thick petals; very fragrant. Remarkable vigorous grower with clean, handsome foliage. Very profuse bloomer.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. E. H. T. The color is carmine on the outside, and imperial pink on the inside of the flower. The blooms are very large, perfectly formed, and highly perfumed. Plant an entire rose bed of this one kind. Very satisfactory for bedding.

Los Angeles. H. T. Flowers pale salmon pink, richly shaded with deep rose and gold. Delightfully fragrant; profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron (Hybrid Perpetual). H. P. A beautiful clear rose-pink, immense in size, sometimes measuring six inches across. A strong upright grower and an abundant bloomer.

Pink Radiance. E. H. T. In every way like Red Radiance, except blooms are brilliant pink.

Mrs. John Laing. H. P. Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant, and very free flowering.

Killarney. E. H. T. The magnificent, sturdy habit of growth, beautiful foliage, delicious fragrance and deep, brilliant, sparkling pink flowers, make this one of the most beautiful and popular roses ever produced.

Mme. Butterfly. E. H. T. One of the finest roses. Bright light pink shaded with gold. A popular cut flower variety.

Mme. Caroline Testout. E. H. T. Large, rounded flowers of a rich, satiny rose color, edges paling to silvery rose, and an unusually strong, vigorous plant. This is the beautiful rose that is so universally popular along the streets of Portland, Oregon. A profuse bloomer and one of the loveliest.

Magna Charta. E. H. P. A bright, clear pink, flushed with crimson; very sweet, flowers extra large, with fine form and very double.

Talisman. A novel production and perhaps the highest colored of all roses. Rich shadings and blendings of pure scarlet and gold. Beautiful cup-shaped buds and full flowers, with appealing fragrance. Very free bloomer on straight, stiff stems, clothed with vivid light green foliage.



Killarney

Best Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Flowers single brilliant pink, with white eye borne in clusters nine inches across. The most popular single flowered climber.

Cl. American Beauty. Color a rich red, heavy strong grower; hardy everywhere. Plant entirely covered with blossoms in early spring.



Dorothy Perkins

Crimson Rambler. The old favorite with large heads of small scarlet crimson flowers. Also makes splendid hedge rose.

Dr. Wm. Van Fleet. Very large flowers, color a delicate shade of flesh pink, deepening to rosy flesh in center. A splendid climber for the south.

Dorothy Perkins. Graceful twining growth of great vigor; flowers soft shell pink in great clusters.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). Fine, crimson scarlet. Flowers are borne in large clusters. Vigorous grower, good healthy foliage. One of the best climbing roses.

Strong, field-grown, 2-year-old plants, 30c each; 5 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.85.

Pauls Scarlet Climber. The most brilliant red climber known. A clear, vivid shining scarlet, retaining its color until the petals fall. A flame of scarlet when in bloom.

Silver Moon. A very delightful white climbing rose. The flowers are semi-double, very large, pure glistening white, with a heavy fringe of brilliant yellow stamens. Foliage is exceedingly healthy, of a bright glossy green; plant very vigorous and hardy. Beautiful by itself or in a combination planting with other more colorful sorts.

Rose of Fairfield. A rich red, a trifle darker than the Crimson Rambler, perfect shaped, double miniature blossoms borne in large clusters. Contrary to all other Climbers, however, as the plant puts on new growth, each new shoot is covered with new clusters of bud, making a delightful continuation of bloom from June until fall.

Miscellaneous and Rugosa Roses

Rosa Rugosa. The roses that grow where no others will; absolutely hardy even in the bleak cold climate, where many roses are more or less of a disappointment. And they will grow with equally as much vigor in the central and southern states. They require no winter protection.

They are shrubby growing plants, excellent for hedges, borders, or in groups with shrubs. Once planted they are permanent—no pruning, no spraying. Just a little manure spaded in around them and the ground kept loose, and they will last for years, yielding a great abundance of large, double, fragrant, colorful blooms. The foliage, too, of the Rosa Rugosa is unusually artistic, being fine, somewhat wrinkled and waxy, and free from disease, covering the plant in great and lasting abundance. At maturity they reach a height of from 4 to 8 feet, and following the flowers are brilliant seed-pods or "hips" which hang on nearly all winter.

Besides being an important part of the rose garden, the Rosa Rugosa are splendid plants for foundation groups. In combination with flower-

ing shrubs, they lend an unusually artistic finish to the home landscape. Not only this, but they make a beautiful hedge. An ideal rose, too, for cemetery planting.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Sp. Flowers are large, five-petaled, and very fragrant, varying from bright pink to deep carmine. Blooms very early and continues all summer, leaving behind a wealth of enormous, most attractive seed-hips like little red apples. Plant among shrubs. \$1 each.

Rosa setigera (Prairie Rose). A trailing or arching native species for low walls and slopes. Flowers, single pink, profuse, later than most wild roses. Hips decorative in winter. Often masses for naturalistic effects.

Rosa wichuriana (Memorial Rose). Numerous clusters of pure white flowers with showy, golden stamens; flowers produced late in the season. The plant is of the true trailing type and forms a dense mass of shining, somewhat evergreen foliage. Especially adaptable as a ground cover or for holding steep banks.

Hugonis (The Golden Rose of China). We have it at last for our customers—a fine, hardy, dependable yellow shrub rose that so many have been asking for. In May and June the graceful, shrubby plant is like a true shower of gold—the arching branches completely covered with beautiful, 2-inch single flowers artistically set off with tufted stamens, and that melting shade of yellow that ranges from deep gold to canary. You will find it very ornamental in the foreground of your shrubbery groups or in the corners of the rose garden. Then, its fine foliage, red stems and hairy bristles make the plant unusually attractive when out of bloom.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Another very vigorous large growing plant to be used as specimen, or as background for smaller plants. Has large double white blooms produced all season.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. This is an enormous grower and makes a fine specimen plant for the lawn. The flowers are a large double cup shape of intense pink, with the penetrating fragrance of the old June roses. A rare novelty worth trying.

F. J. Grootendorst. Charming clusters of double blooms of carnation red come in great abundance, not only in June but throughout the summer, no rose excelling it in continuous bloom. Bushy, vigorous hardy plants that are ideal for hedge planting, though just as fine for specimens. Has the same healthy, attractive foliage of all Rugosas.



Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

Hardy Perennial Plants

These can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn, as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall-growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Soils should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or something that will not pack is beneficial in winter.



DELPHINIUM

Aquilegia (Columbine). The long spurred Aquilegias are the daintiest of all outdoors flowers. They bloom in June and July, growing about 2 feet high and should be included in every perennial planting. Mixed colors: Yellow, red and blue.

Bleeding Heart (Eximia). Compound racemes of deep rose, the heart-shaped flowers tapering to a long slender neck. Foliage is especially attractive and bloom persistent all summer.

Canterbury Bells. A very handsome flower. Plants are of a stately, branching habit, having a profusion of blooms, which makes an excellent background for beds. Flowers are bell-shaped, of a very rich color. Will bloom from seed the second year.

Chrysanthemum. Lavender, mahogany, pink, red, white and yellow. This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give them a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grows from two to three feet high.

Coreopsis Grandiflora. Tickseed. Flowers rich golden yellow. Blooms continuously. Good for cutting. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Desmodium (Penduliflorum). A beautiful Japanese perennial, with clover-like foliage and long, pendulous racemes of rosy-purple flowers. The stems are four feet long, and in early autumn are literally loaded with the flowers. Very hardy and showy, and a fine plant for growing in front of shrubbery.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June until frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme.

Dianthus or Pinks. The family of Pinks is unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color.

The plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, blooming profusely until fall, rendering them very satisfactory for summer flower gardens.

Digitalis (Foxglove). The spire-like flowering shoots of this lovely plant possess a dignity and elegance unequalled by any other garden flower. The stems range from 3 to 5 feet tall, bearing spire-like racemes of drooping, thimble-like flowers of great beauty. Various shades from white to purple.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Among the showiest and most profuse bloomers. The plants are compact, growing from 12 to 18 inches tall; begin blooming in June and continue until frost. Flowers in rich shades of dark red and yellow.

Golden Glow. We call attention to this notable novelty and offer it as the finest herbaceous border plant introduced for many years. It is of easy growth and is giving complete satisfaction. But few plants can vie with it in attractiveness. There is no floral novelty before the public to be compared to it for effectiveness and worth.

Hibiscus (Mallow Marvel). Without exception the finest production in the hardy plant line in years. They make a bush-like growth from 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across. The flowers are of enormous size, frequently 8 to 10 inches in diameter, ranging in color from fiery crimson through various shades of red, pink and white. It should be in every garden, as it is perfectly hardy, will thrive in any locality or kind of soil, and blooms continuously from July until late fall. Can furnish in separate colors red, pink or white.

Platycodon or Balloon Flower. Perennial. Often called Chinese Bellflower. Large, open, bell-shaped flowers of rich violet-blue. Dwarf, compact plant. Height, 1½ ft.



Titoma (Red Hot Poker). The early and continuous blooming qualities of this variety have made it one of the greatest bedding plants. In bloom from midsummer to late fall with spikes 3 to 4 feet high and heads of bloom a rich orange-scarlet. It succeeds in any ordinary garden soil.

Sweet William. The Sweet William is a fine old plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are very lasting and fine for cutting. The plants offered are grown from the finest strain to be obtained in England, where hardy plants are universally grown and where new and improved varieties are constantly being produced. We offer mixed only.

Yucca Filamentosa (Common Yucca). The broad, sword-like, evergreen leaves of this plant make it effective in low groups, or for edging. Flowering spikes often 8 feet tall, bearing hundreds of cream white flowers.



Phlox.

Hardy Perennial Phlox

Phlox is one of the most easily grown hardy perennials, and the large number of beautiful varieties now offered makes it especially desirable. These noble flowers are not only beautiful as individuals, but the cheerful appearance of our gardens during the summer and autumn months is much indebted to them. They succeed in any position or soil, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border or as large clumps or beds on the lawn. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness and the extended time of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, make them especially valuable for garden planting. The perennial Phlox usually commence to bloom in early summer, and are brilliant with color until after several frosts have come.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Light red, tinged with rose.

F. G. von Lassburg. Purest waxy white, large trusses.

Miss Lingard. The finest white. Very early.

Pantheon. Clear, deep carmine-pink.

Sir Richard Wallace. Pure white, with maroon eye.

Thor. Largest salmon pink, with scarlet glow.

Hardy Iris

“S” refers to the three standard, or upright curling petals; “F” to falls or drooping petals.

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals to all lovers of the beautiful in flowers. The blossoms are of rich and varied colors, quaint forms and some varieties are very fragrant. Iris can be transplanted all during the summer and autumn as well as in spring.

GERMAN IRIS

Ambassadeur. S. interesting smoky velvet maroon. F. velvety purple; yellow bearded. One of the finest. Height, 48 inches. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Caprice. S. rosy red. F. deeper rosy red. Height, 24 inches. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Lent A. Williamson. Considered by many the finest variety ever raised in America. S. erect lavender violet, blended with yellow toward base. F. rich royal purple, yellow beard. Height, 42 inches. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

La Neige. Creamy white self with flaring fall petals. Height, 24 inches. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Lord of June. S. lavender blue. F. rich violet blue. Huge flower. Height, 40 inches. Each, 55c; per doz., \$5.50.

Lohengrin. A large beautiful pink silvery mauve flower. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Monsignor. Tall, large blossoms. S. bluish lavender; F. violet with white markings at throat. Flowers immense size. Blooms for a long time. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Mother of Pearl. S. light lavender blue with creamy undertone. F. slightly deeper lavender. Flowers of perfect form on well branched stems. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.



Hedge Iris.

Prosper Laugier. S. light bronze red. F. velvety ruby purple. White beard with yellow tip. Height, 36 inches. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Prospero. S. pale lavender flushed yellow at base. F. deep red purple with light shading at edges. Height, 48 inches. Each, 55c; per doz., \$5.50.

Shekinah. Delicate pale yellow shading to amber in the throat with lemon colored beard. Height, 36 inches. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

Sherman-Wright. Clear golden yellow self. Free from any markings. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

German Iris Mixed. A splendid collection of mixed varieties. Per doz., 55c; per 100, \$5.50.

Japanese Iris (Iris Kaempferi). These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of all our summer flowering plants. The enormous flowers rival orchids, some measuring 10 to 12 inches in diameter. In mixed or in separate colors. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

Peonies



WHITE PEONY

White Varieties

Festiva Maxima. Large, full double bloom, color pure white with an occasional carmine spot; strong grower; one of the best of the white varieties. Early.

Queen Victoria. Medium size, loose globular flowers with fine broad guard petals. Opens flesh white, fading to milk white. Center petals tipped with coral blotches. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra good in bud. The very best commercial white. Mid-season.

Marie Lemoine. Enormous, solid ivory-white. Deepening to chamois in center. Very fragrant. This exquisite flower stands absolutely at the head of late white peonies.

Mme. De Verneville. Very large, finely formed, anemone shaped flower. Guard petals sulphur white. Center petals rose-white with carmine touches. Flower of good substance. Stems long and strong. An ideal cut flower. Later than Festiva Maxima and equal if not superior in beauty. Pleasing fragrance. We consider this one of the best whites if not the best.

Red Varieties

Delachei. Red. Late midseason, compact, rose type, deep purple, crimson reflex, a very sure and free bloomer. One of the best of the dark reds.

Felix Crousse. Red. Large, compact. Deep rose red. Fragrant. Strong robust grower. Free bloomer. Called by many growers the best one-color red in cultivation. Medium season.

Karl Rosefield. Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson. Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Mid-season. A very brilliant and striking variety. Slightly fragrant, agreeable. Splendid keeper as cut flower.

Pink Varieties

Edulis Superba. Pink. Large, loose crown type, bright pink with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Fragrant. Early, strong and upright in habit, very free bloomer. Best early commercial pink.

Floral Treasure. Pink. Large, compact bloomer of a delicate all one color pink, borne in great profusion on erect, medium length stems. One of the best all-around peonies. Extra fine as a commercial sort. Fine to plant for low hedge where one color is desired. Mid-season. Extra.

Grandiflora. Pink. Very large, flat rose type. Very fragrant. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Many consider this the best late variety of its color.

Mme. Geissler. Pink. Rose type, compact, imbricated, well formed bloom on strong, erect stems. Color glossy pink, shading to bright bengal rose on base of petals; fine, large, very double, globular, imbricated, massive and imposing. Mid-season.

Monsieur Jules Elie. Pink. Very large, compact bomb type. Large guard petals surrounding a great dome of incurved petals. Glossy flesh pink shading to a deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery sheen. Strong stems of medium height. Very fragrant. This, in our opinion, is the most beautiful of the bomb-shaped peonies. A long keeper. Early.

Perfection. Pink. Rose type, very late. Very large double flowers of perfect shape. Delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant, vigorous, upright grower. Very good.

INDEX

Abelia31-34

Almond 34

Althea 34

Apples, Crab 11

 Early Varieties8-9

 Fall and Winter.....9-10

 Polly Eades 1-4

Apricots 15

Arbor Vitae 27

Ash 23

Asparagus 21

Barberry 34

Beauty Bush 34

Beech 23

Birch 23

Blackberries 20

Boxwood 31

Buddleia 34

Butternut 25

Callicarpa 34

Calycanthus 34

Catalpa 23

Cedar 27

Cherries 14-15

Cherry, Flowering 24

Cherry Laurel 31

Chestnut 24

Cotoneaster 34

Crab, Flowering..... 24

Crepe Myrtle..... 35

Cucumber Tree..... 24

Currants 21

Cypress 28

Desmodium 35

Deutzia 35

Dogwood24-35

Elder, Golden 35

Elm 24

Euonymus 35

Evergreen, Broad leaf..... 31

 Coniferous 27

Exochorda 37

Fir 28

Forsythia 35

Gooseberries 20

Grapes 17

Hedges 22

Hemlock 28

Holly 31

Honeysuckle 22-36

Hydrangea 35

Hypericum 36

Iris 43

Juniper28-29

Kerria 36

Lilac 36

Linden 25

Magnolia24-25

Mahonia31-32

Maiden Hair Tree..... 23

Maples 25

Methods and Varieties..... 6-7

Mulberry 25

Nandina 32

Ornamental Shrubs 33

Peaches 12-13

Peach, Flowering 37

Pears13-14

Peonies 44

Perennials42-43

Persian Nectarine 15

Philadelphius 36

Phlox 43

Pine 29

Pin Oak 25

Plums 16

Polly Eades Apple..... 1-4

Popular 25

Privet22-37

Purple Fringe 37

Pyracantha 31

Quinces 15

Quince, Flowering 36

Raspberries19-20

Red Bud 37

Retinospora29-30

Rhubarb 21

Roses, Climbing 41

 Pink 40

 Red 39

 Rugosa 41

 White 39

 Yellow 40

Siberian Pea Tree..... 38

Sour Gum 25

Spirea 37

Spruce 30

Spruce 31

Strawberries18-19

Sumac 38

Tamarix 38

Trees—Shade and Ornamental 23

Tulip Tree 25

Viburnum 38

Vines 39

Weigela 38

Willow 26

Yew 30



PINK RADIANCE
(See page 40)



**SOUVENIR
DE CLAUDIUS
PERNET**
(See page 40)



RED RADIANCE
(See page 40)



REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS
(See page 40)

**GENERAL
JAQUEMONT**
(See page 39)



FRAU KARL DRUSKI
(See page 39)



MARSHALL P. WILDER
(See page 40)



K. A. VICTORIA
(See page 39)



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

(See page 27)

Norway Maple

(See page 25)

and

Barberry Hedge

(See pages 22 and 34)

